The Leading Motor House of Asia:
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
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The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

VOL. 1 NO. 198 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 22. 1913. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON, WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI and MALTA.

Date of Sailing 2-39 p.m.,1913.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
25th Oct.	Salsette ..	6000	Morea	11000
1st Nov.	Maloja ..	12500	.....	..
8th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Marmora ...	10500
15th ,,	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
22nd ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia	10000
29th ,,	Mantua ..	11000	.....	..
6th Dec.	Arcadia ..	7000	Medina	12500
13th ,,	Caledonia ..	8000	.....	..
20th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia ...	10000
27th ,,	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
1914.				
3rd Jan.	Salsette ..	6000	Macedonia ..	10500
10th ,,	Delta ..	8000	.....	..
17th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa	11000
24th ,,	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
31st ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mooltan	10000
7th Feb.	Mantua ..	11000	.....	..
14th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Morea	11000
21st ,,	Caledonia ..	8000	.....	..
28th ,,	Maloja ..	12500	.....	..
7th March.	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
14th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Marmora ...	10500
21st ,,	Macedonia ..	10300	.....	..
28th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia	10000
*1st April.	Himalaya ..	7000	.....	..
4th ,,	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
11th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Medina	12500
18th ,,	Mantua ..	11000	.....	..
25th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia ...	10000
*29th ,,	Arcadia ..	7000	.....	..
2nd May	Caledonia ..	8000	.....	..
9th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa	11000
16th ,,	Persia ..	8000	.....	..

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at the place at 12-30 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail steamer.

INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S. S. "HIMALAYA" 7,000 tons will leave Bombay at 2 p.m. on Wednesday, 1st April, 1914.

The S. S. "ARCADIA" 7,000 tons will leave Bombay at 4 p.m. on Wednesday, the 29th April, 1914, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES as follows:—

	SINGLE.	RETURN.
	"A" rate "B" rate.	"A" rate "B" rate
To MARSEILLES. .	Rs. 594 or Rs. 495	Rs. 891 or Rs. 742-8.
,, LONDON . .	,, 627 or Rs. 528	Rs. 940-8 or Rs. 792.

To COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, and NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to.

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 17th September, 1913.
186

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Kamakura Maru	T. Hori.	6126	.....	24th Oct.
Rangoon Maru	Y. Kamoshita.	4936	30th Oct.	8th Nov.
Kawachi Maru	A. Christiansen	6163	2nd Nov.	14th Nov.
penang Maru.	S. Murazumi	5500	16th Nov.	28th Nov
Inaba Maru	.....	6189	30th Nov.	12th Dec.

For Freight apply to—
T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE

Indian Newspaper Co.,

LIMITED,
MEDOWS STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

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SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.
(JOINT SERVICE).
SPRING SAILINGS, 1914.
TO MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.		Tons.	Leave Bombay about.	Leave Karachi about.
City of Poona	A&C	7467	21st Jan	....
City of Birmingham	A&C	7475*	23rd Feb	21st Feb.....
City of Calcutta	A&C	7680*	12th Mar....	10th Mar.....
Trafford Hall	‡A	5321	21st Mar ...	....
City of Manchester	A&C	5551	....	25th Mar.....
City of Paris	A&C	9232*	13th April....	11th April...
City of Karachi	A&C	5566	....	22nd April ..
City of Lahore	A&C	6875	....	29th April....
City of Birmingham	A&C	7475	27th May ..	25th May ...

* Calling at Bombay for passengers only Excepting the Trafford Hall all other steamers Carry 1st and 2nd Class Passengers.

Fares.	1st Class Single.	1st Class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles ..	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles ..	653	1091	489	809
Liverpool ..	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool ...	....	909	....	737

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Norddeutsher Lloyd and Cunard Lines.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passages and full particulars apply to:—Bombay,—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

GENUINE CARARA
MARBLE STATUARY.
A few select pieces at
English Prices.
PREMIER ART SALON,
Navasari Building.
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the
HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,
28. CHURCH-GATE ST. Fort.
BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals
Bath-room Fittings etc. etc. etc.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY. LIMITED.

INTEND to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.
WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Steamer. Tons. Sailing Date. Time. Route.
KASARA 1195, Th. 23rd Oct. 9 a.m. ‡C. M.
LINGA...2185, Fri. 24th Oct. *6 a.m. Direct.
LHASA 2184, Mon. 27th Oct. 11 a.m. †P. D. & C.M.
‡Cutch Mandvie.
*Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.
†Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.
(weekly).

S.S. "KASARA" 1195 tons, on Thursday, 23rd October, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(*Weekly.*)

S. S. "BARODA" 3,172 tons on Tuesday, 28th October, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Beshire, Woweit, Mahomerah and Busrah.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.
(Fortnightly).

Steamer. Tonnage. Sailing on.
*PALAMCOTTA 3413 Thursday, 30th October.
†PURNEA.....3306 ,, 13th Nov.
*PENTAKOTA. 3418 ,, 27th Nov.
†PUNDUA .....3305 ,, ,, 11th December.
*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.
† Calls at Lamoo, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.
(Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier.
Bombay.

22nd October, 1913.

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THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

Branches at: Bombay, Calcutta and Baghdad.

Subscribed Capital £1,000,000
Paid up Capital £400,000
Reserve Fund £15,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £600,000

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

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BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

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Telegrams: "Cornaglia." Telephone No. 42.

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THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, APOLLO STREET.

Branches:—
Mumbadevi (Bombay), Ahmedabad and Gondal.

Authorised and Subscribed Capital, Rs. 1,00,00,000.

Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months 5 per cent p. a. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.

Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.
160

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

(ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.)

Capital Authorised .....Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Issued .....Rs. 15,00,000
Capital Paid up .....Rs. 9,88,153
Reserve Fund (in Govt. Papers) Rs. 10,00,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches—
Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozpore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkote, and Srinagar.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to:—

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Manager.

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B. O. C. PETROL.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS.
AND GREASES.
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Agents:—**SHAW WALLACE & Co.**
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PRECEDENT.

If you are considering the selection of the highest MUSICAL VALUE in an instrument that will suit your individual taste for Beauty of Tone and Touch, we can offer you the best

IN PIANOFORTES

that are specially built for the Indian Climate. Pianos so built are endowed with the qualities which render them capable of resisting extreme climatic or tropical influences which tend to cause speedy decay or deterioration in usefulness and tone value.

SEQUEL.

The sequel to a correct selection of a musical piano specially built for India is a ready exchangeable value always. This is a point of very great consideration—nay of utmost importance—to European buyers in India whose homes are only temporary. A second-hand piano bearing the name of BROADWOOD, BLUTHNER, SCHIEDMAYER or RICHD. LIPP, has force to sell it; this is the result of steady confidence in the worth, general workmanship and sound material put into their instruments by these makers.

INDUCEMENT.

MODERATE PRICE.

We sell pianos in India at the same price as they are offered in Europe.

We meet you in the matter of easy monthly payments, if this system suits you better.

We can hire you a piano, piano-player or player-piano by the month, or, we can sell you a perfect instrument for cash.

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Importers of High Grade Pianos.
BOMBAY & POONA.

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Dealer in all Sorts of Fashionable Silk, Artistic High Class Embroidered Silks.

Chinese, Japanese, French and English Silks Stocked in large Quantities.
Every Mail Brings for us the latest and up-to-date Fashions.
V. P. P. Orders accepted and executed with great care and attention.

AHMED E. ESAALI,
SILK MERCER.
Empire Building, Hornby Road, Fort.
Telephone No. 479.

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK.

MARSHALL'S BUILDINGS,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND.	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake 150 deg.	6 0 2	per case.
White Rose 150 deg.	5 12 2	do.
Chester Brand 125 deg....	5 2 2	do.
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg.	5 0 2	do.
Tiger Brand 125 deg. ...	4 14 2	do.
Monkey Brand 125 deg.	4 14 2	do.
White Camelia 125 deg. (in tins)	4 5 0	per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125 deg. (in tins)	4 5 0	do,
Elephant Brand 125 deg (in tins)	4 5 0	do.
do. do. 125 deg (in bulk)	3 11 0	per 8 gale.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill, Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by the Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.

Order books supplied gratis on application.
306—33

MILD DINDIGUL CIGARS.

PERFECT HAND-MADE INDIAN SMOKES.

Dindigul Pearls with rings	per 50	Rs. 3—0
Dindigul Bouquets ,, ...	,, 50	,, 2-12
Dindigul Torches ,, ...	,, 50	,, 3—8
Dindigul Rocks ,, ...	,, 50	,, 2—8
Dindigul Pride, thin and long	,, 50	,, 2—0

Besides the above, good many other Brands in stock.
Price List on receipt of a Post-card.

Sole Agents in India, **D. Merwan & Co.,** 24 Medows Street, Fort.

Branch: 95, Hornby Road, opp. Cox & Co.
Also at DINSHAW MERWAN, opp. the Docks.

Our I. C. O. brand
REFINED COTTONSEED OIL
is an excellent cooking and salad oil, safely taking the place of GHEE or BUTTER in a number of dainties.

INDIAN COTTON OIL Company, Limited.
HUMMUM St., FORT, BOMBAY.

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...GE OF COMMERCE, Law and Banking. The in India: patronised by ...ecognized by other High Best Examination results. 80, ...Road. 332

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Outram Road.
A MODERN HIGH CLASS RESIDENTIAL HOTEL. Spacious bright and comfortable single and double rooms and Suites. Electric Lights and Fans throughout, up to date Sanitation. The perfection of Cleanliness, Comfort and "THE CUISUINE SECOND TO NONE IN INDIA. Directly supervised by the Managing Proprietor. Terms very moderate. For rates apply to the Proprietor. 0640

WANTED

BARODA STATE RAILWAYS.—OKHAMANDAL RAILWAY & BEYT HARBOUR WORKS.—WANTED an EXECUTIVE ENGINEER for charge of the above. Applications with certificates showing competency in Railway and Harbour work to be sent to
F. P. ANDERSON, M. Inst. C.E.,
Engineer-in-Chief,
Baroda State Railways,
Baroda.

BURMA RAILWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.—WANTED English speaking NATIVE LOCOMOTIVE ENGINE DRIVERS, SHUNTERS, ASSISTANT CARRIAGE EXAMINERS. None need apply who have not good references from an Indian railway. Pay according to qualifications. Passage refunded after three months' approved service. Apply with copies of certificates and references to Loco. Superintendent, Insein, Burma.
J. R. PHILLIPS,
Loco. and Carr. Superintendent.
Insein, dated 8th October, 1913.

CHIEF OFFICER WANTED.—The post of CHIEF OFFICER of the Bandra City Municipality becomes vacant in November. Applications for the appointment, with copies of testimonials, should reach the Undersigned by November 8th. The sanctioned pay of the appointment is Rs. 275 per mensem with annual increments raising it to Rs. 450 after four years.
B. W. KISSAN, I.C.S.,
President,
Bandra Municipality.
October 16th, 1913.

FRENCH EVENING CLASS for Beginners, modern methods, starts 4th November, for six months. Apply Prof. LOUIS PELTIER, French Room, Thoburn House, Apollo Bunder. 0606

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.—WANTED for the Government Dockyard, Bombay, a FOREMAN OF SHIP-FITTERS, RIVETTERS, etc. Salary Rs. 200-20-300. Applications, with copies of testimonials, should be addressed to
THE DIRECTOR OF THE ROYAL INDIAN MARINE,
Bombay.

WANTED to sell GOODWILL of a small import and commission house with good connections abroad. Apply Box No. 100 c/o "Bombay Chronicle." 0632

WANTED one or two pairs of FOX TERRIERS and one pair of JAPANESE PUPS. Apply to P. SALIGRAM, 3, Dongarsi Road., Malabar Hill, Bombay.

WANTED immediately an Eurasian or a Parsee 2nd ENGINEER (Marine) for the Perim Coal Coy., Limited, Perim Island. Apply to KILLICK, NIXON & Coy., Home Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED SITUATION by 1st class Mechanical ENGINEER, Good reference. Experience of many years in cotton Gins and Press. Apply Box No. 99 c/o "Bombay Chronicle." 0630.

WANTED—A TYPIST with good knowledge of English. Must be a cylist. Also a CANVASSER having experience of House Agency, and Estate brokery. Apply sharp. Box 76 C/o. "Bombay Chronicle." 0548

WANTED.—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS at all, yet unrepresented stations on salary or liberal commission or both to popularise our provident Marriage Schemes. Apply, Managing Agents. The City Insurance Society Ltd., 7 Shallow Lane Calcutta. 0639

WANTED an EUROPEAN FOREMAN MOULDER. Apply:—
OAKES & CO., LTD.,
"Beehive" Foundry,
Madras.

WANTED—A SUBOVERSEER having practical experience in Roads and Buildings.—Apply stating age, qualifications and pay expected to TAHIRALI, Engineer, Matheran.

WANTED for the Nasik Primary Home-School a resident Assistant Mistress.—For particulars apply to The HONORARY SECRETARY, 10 Cuffe Parade, Colaba, Bombay.

WANTED:—At once a SCIENCE MASTER on Rs. 70 p.m. Apply to
THE HEADMASTER,
C. M. High School,
Azamgarh (U. P.)

WANTED.—European lady's maid to accompany lady to England middle of November; must be good hairdresser and packer.—Apply LADY STUART, Ootacamund.

WANTED in January for Bishop Corrie High School, Madras a SECOND MASTER. A British Graduate to teach Physical Science and Mathematics. Salary Rs 300 per mensem, non-resident, with prospects. Apply to
THE HEAD MASTER.

WANTED.—An EXPERIENCED ASST., SURGEON. Salary Rs. 100 to Rs. 150 according to qualifications. Applications stating age, caste, experience etc., with testimonials should be submitted to the DIWAN SAHIB, Raigarh State, Raigarh, B. N. Railway. None need apply who does not understand Hindi. 0605

WANTED—COMPETENT MATHEMATICAL and SCIENCE TEACHER at the Alexandra Girl's Institution, Salary Rs. 70 rising to Rs. 90. Apply early with testimonials to undersigned.
P. A. WAIDIA,
Acting Hon. Secretary.
Hormazd Villa, Malabar Hill, Bombay.
0629

WANTED a thoroughly experienced CHAUFFEUR, with good knowledge of Mechanics to drive 15 H.-P., 1913 Model Daimler Car. Apply with certificates stating lowest salary required to
RAO SAHIB D. LAXMINARAYAN,
Kanham Bridge,
Kamptee, C. P.

WANTED a qualified MOTOR ENGINEER to keep charge of State motor cars. Free residential quarters. Pay Rs. 300 a month rising to Rs. 350. Only experienced men need apply with copies of testimonials which will not be returned, to
THE MILITARY SECRETARY,
to H. H. the Begam of Bhopal,
Bhopal.

WANTED for the High School, Jhalrapatan, Rajputana, HEAD MASTER, should be an M.A., or M. Sc, salary rising by annual increments from Rs. 100 to 150. Second Master, should be a B.A., or B.Sc. a salary rising by annual increments from Rs. 60 to 100. Apply to
THE DIWAN OF JHALAWAR STATE,
Jhalrapatan.

WANTED—THREE 1st Violin Players. One Cornet Player.
One B. flat Clarionet Player.
One String Double Bass Player.
One Euphonium or Cello Player.
Permanent appointments with prospects. Apply sharp—
MANAGER.
Rink Theatre,
Lucknow.

WANTED from January 15th, 1914, for Stanes European High School, Coimbatore:—
(1) A European or Anglo-Indian Lady or Gentleman TEACHER for High School class—qualified to teach Science and Mathematics.
(2) A LADY TEACHER for Kindergarten class. One with training and experience preferred.
(3) A LADY TEACHER for Class III. Salary according to qualifications.
Apply to
THE PRINCIPAL,
Stanes European High School,
Coimbatore.

WANTED a first class HEAD MISTREE with thorough knowledge of Engines, and all kinds of Agricultural machinery to take charge of the workshop of this Depot. Good pay for a man with really good qualifications. Applicants for the post should send their testimonials to Undersigned and state the minimum pay they would be prepard to accept. They must be prepared to interview the Undersigned at their own expense.
CAPTAIN D. VANRENEN,
Superintendent,
Remount Depot,
Mona, Punjab.

WANTED A PRINCIPAL for the Hyderabad Normal School to train Primary and Secondary Grade Teachers in Urdu. Must be a trained Graduate with uptodate experience of Normal School work and a through knowledge of Urdu and Persian. Salary H. S. Rs. 350-15-500 (H. S. Rs. 116 equal to about B. G. Rs. 100). The appointment will be on probation for six months. It will be governed by the State Civil Service Regulations as regards leave and pension.
Apply with copies of testimonials (which will not be returned).
ABDUL AZIZ KHAN,
for Director of Public Instruction,
Hyderabad (Deccan.)

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—"PEDIGREE DOGS" "GREAT DAMS" arrived by S. S. "OLYMPIA" 5th ult. Real Beauties, both as regards SIZE and PEDIGREE, the like of which have never yet been imported. Ask for Description and Pedigree. Apply
BANA,
care of Great Western Hotel,
Fort; Bombay.

FOR SALE or on LONG LEASES, on the Mahim Sands' very desirable BUILDING Plots open to westerly sea breeze, and about 10 minutes walk by the new road leading from Matunga Station (B. B. & C. I. Ry).
For plans and particulars apply to
K. G. TAMBE, L.C.E.,
Architect and Engineer.
301, Hornby Road.

FOR SALE.— MOTOR CAR, Belsize, late 1912 model, 10-12 h. p., 4 cylinder, 4 seater, detachable wire wheels with spare wheel with tyres complete, hood, screen, two acetylene headlights three other lamps, horn, speedometer, luggage carrier, tools, &c. Has run under 6000 miles. Is in very good order. Is being sold as owner is going to Burma. Price Rs. 4,500.
Apply to MAJOR S. B. WATSON. 64th Pioneers, Secunderabad, Deccan.

FOR SALE—a thoroughly overhauled "LANDAULETTE" with New Morocco Cushions, New Broad Cloth, New Hood leather, New Ivory Furniture, New English Lamps, New Pestings, Seamings, Ribbons and Bicycle wheels, etc., etc., etc., Complete Rs. 1,000. Open to any reasonable offer as owner is sick and going away. Apply
BANA,
care of Great Western Hotel,
Fort; Bombay.

FOR SALE—An English Built VIS-A-VIS, Cee and Elliptic double Springs with perch Lamps, Carpet and Bicycle wheels. Cover Complete, very easy running and light, very little used. Owner only parts with it as he has bought motor car.
Paid Rs. 3,000. Specially built and brought out from England. Open to any reasonable offer. Apply
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Fort; Bombay.

FOR SALE.—Four Drawing Frames of 3 Heads with 8 deliveries.
Nine Intermeliate Frames of 130 spindles, each 10 in. lift.
Thirteen Roving Frames of 168 spindles, each 7 in. lift.
Twenty Twist Ring Frames of 284 spindles each 2¼ in. gauge, 5 in. lift, 7/8 wharve.
Two Twist Ring Frames of 260 spindles, each 3 in. gauge, 6 in. lift, 7/8 wharve.
All the above are made by Platt Bros. in 1897 with spindles and flyers of New Patent. The machines are in good working order.
For further particulars apply to—
A. MEYER,
215, Bellasis Road.

MOTOR-REPAIRERS. WANTED first class CAR & MOTOR-CYCLE FITTERS also CYCLE REPAIRERS, men used to Brazing and enamelling particularly required, and those able to take charge of work without supervision. Only really competent men wanted, no notice will be taken of others. Good pay and prospects to right men and expenses paid to Madras. Apply
MESSRS. OAKES & CO., LTD.,
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PRIVATE OWNER offers pretty little genuine DE DION BOUTON CAR. Dickey seat at rear. 6 horse power. Beautifully enamelled ivory white. Complete with full set brass lamps, folding hood, pump and kit tools. Tyres excellent. Very up-to-date appearance, runs splendidly. Any trial. Prompt cash Rs. 900. No. 97 "Bombay Chronicle." 0617

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15 H.-P. Silent night Daimler, two seater. Rs. 4,000.
50-60 H.-P. Minerva, Limousine Landaulette Body, built by the French Motor Car Coy. Rs. 7,500.
Near offers will be considered. For further particulars apply to
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The Palace, Mysore. 0608

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TO BE LET.

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TO BE LET BUNGALOW on top of CUMBALLA HILL, Altamont Road, sea view all round. Apply TYABALLY C. BARODAWALLA, above address.

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TO BE LET—Top Flat CORONATION MANSION, Dadar, five large ventilated Rooms with Bathroom and Kitchen; Tram, Train and School handy. Apply G. D. SMITH, Dadar. 0624

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FOR ADVERTISEMENT RATES APPLY
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Fort, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

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NOTICE.

IN consequence of Scarcity of water-supply and fodder in the Ajmer City and District the annual Horse Show and Cattle Fair at Pushkar (in the Ajmer District) will not be held during the ensuing Pushkar religious festival from the 9th to the 14th November, 1913.
A. T. HOLME, I.C.S.,
Commissioner,
Ajmer-Merwara.
Ajmer, the 15th October, 1913.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

THE Undersigned will receive TENDERS at the Office of the Asst. Commanding Royal Engineer, Poona District, M. W. S., upto 12 noon of 3rd November, 1913, for constructing 4 combined dining halls and kitchens in B. I. Lines, Ghorpuri, at an approximate cost Rs. 94,792.
2. For full particulars, apply personally or by authorised agents to the Undersigned.
J. L. MEYER, Major, R.E.,
Offg. A.C.R.E., Poona Dist.

NOTICE.

ANY persons having claims against NAWAB ZADA NASRULLAH KHAN OF SACHIN are requested to send particulars of their claims to Messrs. Craigie, Blunt and Caroe, Solicitors for Mumtaz Jehan Begum Nasrullah Khan, at their Office at Standard Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay, on or before MONDAY, the 20th day of October, 1913, with a view to a possible settlement thereof.
Dated this 14th day of October, 1913.
CRAGIE, BLUNT & CAROE,
Attorneys for Mumtaz Jehan Begum.

BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE.

SALE OF OLD MATERIAL.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Offices of the Bombay Telephone Company, Limited, in Bastion Road, Fort, Bombay, up to one o'clock p.m., (S. T.) on THURSDAY, the 23rd of October, 1913, for the purchase of a quantity of old Phosphor Bronze, Copper and Lead.
2. Forms of application with particulars of the quantity available, samples, etc., may be obtained from the Undersigned who will also give any further information that may be required.
3. The Company does not bind itself to accept the highest or any Tender and reserves to itself the right of disposing of the material in such quantities, as it may deem fit, to any one or more Tenders.
On behalf of the Bombay Telephone Co., Ld.,
C. ROBINSON,
Manager and Ag. Secretary.
Bombay, 14th October, 1913.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY.
No. 558 of 1913.
Re JEHANGIR BEHRAMJI DALAL, of Bombay, Parsi, until lately carrying on business as a share broker and merchant at Apollo Street, Bombay, under the style or firm of Jehangir Behramji & Co., an adjudged Insolvent.
WHEREAS the abovenamed JEHANGIR BEHRAMJI DALAL, has been this day duly adjudged to have committed act of Insolvency under Section IX of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909). It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said Insolvent do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and it is further ordered that the said Insolvent do, immediately after the service of the order of adjudication upon him, attend the Office of the said Official Assignee.
Dated this 20th day of October 1913.
Chief Clerk's Office, High Court, Fort,
R. B. PATEL,
Chief Clerk,
Bombay, 21st October 1913. 0641

BOMBAY, BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

REVISED TIME TABLE FROM THE 6TH OF SEPTEMBER 1913.

ACCELERATED SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY AND DELHI, LAHORE, RAWALPINDI AND PESHAWAR.
AND
Via DELHI (THROUGH CARRIAGE) To MEERUT AND SAHARANPUR.

Also an additional Fast Passenger Train between Bombay and Delhi.

Down. North-Western Fast Express. 1,2,3. H.M.	Down. North-Western Express. 1,2,3. H.M.	Stations.	Up. North-Western Express. 1,2,3. H.M.	Up. North-Western Express. 1,2,3. H.M.
21-0	21-45 Dep.	Bombay (Colaba) .. Arr.	8-30	6-4
23-30	6-55 Arr.	Delhi .. Dep.	6-0	21-20
1-23	.. Arr.	Meerut Cantt.. Dep.	3-11	..
3-27	.. Arr.	Saharanpur.. Dep.	23-5	..
9-7	.. Arr.	Lahore .. Dep.	20-20	..
15-50	.. Arr.	Rawalpindi .. Dep.	13-32	..
20-13	.. Arr.	Peshawar Cantt. Dep.	8-45	..

S. C. G. WOOD.
Ag. General Traffic Manager.

NOTICES:

BRITISH-AMERICA ASSURANCE CO.

(INCORPORATED IN CANADA 1833).
FIRE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. THAKERSEY GOCULDASS & CO., of 77 Apollo Street, have from this date been appointed Chief Agents of the British-America Assurance Company vice Messrs. Glazebrook & Co., retired.
W. A. MILES,
Fire Manager.
London Office.
Bombay, 16th October, 1913. 0623.

NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

WANTED for the office of the Agent N.-W. Railway, Lahore, a European Shorthand Writer and Typist for confidential and camp work.
Pay from Rs. 100 to 200 according to qualifications.
Apply giving full particulars as to age and previous experience, with copies of testimonials which will not be returned to—
THE AGENT,
North Western Railway,
Lahore,
before noon on the 31st October, 1913.
No one need apply who is not practised to reproducing speedily a typewritten copy in matter taken down in shorthand.

HYDERABAD (DECCAN) SPINNING AND WEAVING CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 61st DIVIDEND at the rate of Government Rs. 60 (sixty) per Share for the half year ended 30th June, 1913, has been declared and will be paid to those Shareholders whose names stood in the Company's Register on the 30th September, 1913, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, on and after 3rd November, 1913, between the hours of 11 and 2 p.m. on production of their share certificates.
By order of the Board of Directors,
For the Hyderabad (Dn.) Spg. and Wvg. Co. Ltd.,
RAMANNAH, RAMGOPAL & BHOOMIAH,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents,
By EWART, LATHAM & CO.,
Their Attorneys.
Bombay, 15th October, 1913.

HANSA LINE OF STEAMERS.

NEW YORK-INDIA DIRECT SERVICE.

IMPORTERS of AMERICAN GOODS are HEREBY INFORMED that the Joint Lines—Hansa and Bucknalls—commenced, from the 30th September, regular FORTNIGHTLY Sailings from New York to India.
Bombay and Calcutta will be fixed ports of call, while the extension of the Service to other Indian ports will depend upon the requirements of Trade.
It must be understood, however, that the regularity contemplated can only be maintained on the condition that the full support of Importers will be received. This, of course, can only be done by the further development of the American-Indian Import Trade.
Since it is now the only DIRECT Service to India that has been inaugurated on this regular basis, its advantages will be obvious to those interested in the trade.
W. & A. GRAHAM & COY.,
Agents,
Hansa & Bucknall Lines,
0633 Bombay.

JUNAGAD RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

SUPPLY OF CONSUMABLE STORES.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply of consumable stores for the year commencing from the 1st January, 1914, will be received up to 12 o'clock by the Manager and Engineer-in-Chief on SATURDAY, the 1st November, 1913.
A sum of Rs. 100 (one hundred), in cash or Government currency notes must accompany the tender as earnest money without which no tender will be accepted. In case of unsuccessful tenderers the money received with their tenders will be refunded.
The Copy of the tender with schedule of rates and terms and conditions of the contract may be had from the Store-keeper, Junagad State Railway, on payment of Re. 1 (one) only.
E. BROOK FOX,
Manager and Engineer-in-Chief,
Junagad Railway.
Junagad, dated the 2nd October, 1913.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY & INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.
Petition for Probate of the last will and testament of Thaker Govindji Kanji of Bhimadi Lohana Hindu Inhabitant a merchant. ..... Deceased.
Thakar Amarsi Kanji of Bhimadi Hindu Inhabitant temporarily residing at Bhat Bazar without the Fort of Bombay, brother and the Executor named in the last will and testament of the said deceased. ... Petitioner.
All persons claming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are herby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate
WITNESS Sir Basil Scott Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this twenty-seventh day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and thirteen and in the fourth year of our Reign.
Sd. A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
Seal of the High Court at Bombay.
Sd. P. B. MALABARI,
Dated the 29th day of September, 1913.
Messrs. MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS,
Petitioners Attorneys.

Eat hearty and enjoy it. Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract creates an appetite, helps to digest food, assists in the body nourishment and strengthens broken down tissues.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE MILLIONS POLICY
IS FOR THE MAN EARNING Rs. 10 to Rs. 50 PER MONTH.

THE MILLIONS POLICY
IS ISSUED FOR Rs. 100 to Rs. 250 WITH PREMIUMS PAYABLE FOR 10 or 15 YEARS.

THE MILLIONS POLICY
COSTS ANNUALLY Rs. 6 to Rs. 10 only according to age.

THE MILLIONS POLICY
OFFERS THREE GUARANTEED OPTIONS GIVING THE ASSURED GUARANTEED SUMS.

THE MILLIONS POLICY
INSURES LADIES AND GENTLEMEN ALIKE.

THE MILLIONS POLICY
IS A CLEAN, STRAIGHT CONTRACT, HAVING NO CONDITIONS OR RESTRICTIONS.

THE MILLIONS POLICY
OFFERS EVERY POSSIBLE FACILITY TO THE POOR THE RICH HAVE SO FAR ENJOYED.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE TO INTRODUCE THE MILLIONS POLICY.

CALL FOR THE PROSPECTUS OF THE MILLIONS POLICY From THE PIONEER ASSURANCE CO., LTD., 249, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY WHO ISSUE THE MILLIONS POLICY.

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...GE OF COMMERCE, ...Law and Banking. The in India: patronised by ...ecognized by other High Best Examination results. 80, Road. 332

...MOURS OF INDIA" is the title of a novel volume comprising 30 sketches native subjects, with piquant and amorous descriptive letter-press, which will be published on November 1st. Price Re. 1; postage extra. Drop a card to the Publisher, "Humours of India," care of "Advocate of India" and a copy will be sent to you V.P.P. on publication.

THE Best Beer, the Lightest and the Brightest Beer is admitted on all hands to be "GOLD BOCK." It is not a chemical preparation but is made of pure malt and hops, and although it has all the sure characteristics of the much appreciated bitter beer, is a beer which can be consumed even in the hottest weather without fear of those disturbing results which attend the drinking of a full-bodied beer. Sole Agents: R. D. HUGHES and Co., Hornby House, Hornby Road, Bombay.

POLACEK'S CARLTON HOTEL.
Outram Road.
A MODERN HIGH CLASS RESIDENTIAL HOTEL. Spacious bright and comfortable single and double rooms and Suites. Electric Lights and Fans throughout, up to date Sanitation. The perfection of Cleanliness, Comfort and "THE CUISUINE SECOND TO NONE IN INDIA. Directly supervised by the Managing Proprietor. Terms very moderate. For rates apply to the Proprietor. 0640

WANTED

BARODA STATE RAILWAYS.—OKHAMANDAL RAILWAY & BEYT HARBOUR WORKS.—WANTED an EXECUTIVE ENGINEER for charge of the above. Applications with certificates showing competency in Railway and Harbour work to be sent to
F. P. ANDERSON, M. Inst. C.E.,
Engineer-in-Chief,
Baroda State Railways,
Baroda.

BURMA RAILWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.—WANTED English speaking NATIVE LOCOMOTIVE ENGINE DRIVERS, SHUNTERS, ASSISTANT CARRIAGE EXAMINERS. None need apply who have not good references from an Indian railway. Pay according to qualifications. Passage refunded after three months' approved service. Apply with copies of certificates and references to Loco. Superintendent, Insein, Burma.
J. R. PHILLIPS,
Loco. and Carr. Superintendent.
Insein, dated 8th October, 1913.

CHIEF OFFICER WANTED.—The post of CHIEF OFFICER of the Bandra City Municipality becomes vacant in November. Applications for the appointment, with copies of testimonials, should reach the Undersigned by November 8th. The sanctioned pay of the appointment is Rs. 275 per mensem with annual increments raising it to Rs. 450 after four years.
B. W. KISSAN, I.C.S.,
President,
Bandra Municipality.
October 16th, 1913.

FRENCH EVENING CLASS for Beginners, modern methods, starts 4th November, for six months. Apply Prof. LOUIS PELTIER, French Room, Thoburn House, Apollo Bunder. 0606

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.—WANTED for the Government Dockyard, Bombay, a FOREMAN OF SHIP-FITTERS, RIVETTERS, etc. Salary Rs. 200-20-300. Applications, with copies of testimonials, should be addressed to
THE DIRECTOR OF THE ROYAL INDIAN MARINE,
Bombay.

WANTED to sell GOODWILL of a small import and commission house with good connections abroad. Apply Box No. 100 c/o "Bombay Chronicle." 0632

WANTED one or two pairs of FOX TERRIERS and one pair of JAPANESE PUPS. Apply to P. SALIGRAM, 3, Dongarsi Road., Malabar Hill, Bombay.

WANTED immediately an Eurasian or a Parsee 2nd ENGINEER (Marine) for the Perim Coal Coy., Limited, Perim Island. Apply to KILLICK, NIXON & Coy., Home Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED SITUATION by 1st class Mechanical ENGINEER, Good reference. Experience of many years in cotton Gins and Press. Apply Box No. 99 c/o "Bombay Chronicle." 0630.

WANTED—A TYPIST with good knowledge of English. Must be a cylist. Also a CANVASSER having experience of House Agency, and Estate brokery. Apply sharp. Box 76 C/o. "Bombay Chronicle." 0548

WANTED.—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS at all, yet unrepresented stations on salary or liberal commission or both to popularise our provident Marriage Schemes. Apply, Managing Agents. The City Insurance Society Ltd., 7 Swallow Lane Calcutta. 0639

WANTED an EUROPEAN FOREMAN MOULDER. Apply:—
OAKES & CO., LTD.,
"Beehive" Foundry,
Madras.

WANTED—A SUBOVERSEER having practical experience in Roads and Buildings.—Apply stating age, qualifications and pay expected to TAHIRALI, Engineer, Matheran.

WANTED for the Nasik Primary Home-School a resident Assistant Mistress. —For particulars apply to The HONORARY SECRETARY, 10 Cuffe Parade, Colaba, Bombay.

WANTED:—At once a SCIENCE MASTER on Rs. 70 p.m. Apply to
THE HEADMASTER,
C. M. High School,
Azamgarh (U. P.)

WANTED.—European lady's maid to accompany lady to England middle of November; must be good hairdresser and packer.—Apply LADY STUART, Ootacamund.

WANTED in January for Bishop Corrie High School, Madras a SECOND MASTER. A British Graduate to teach Physical Science and Mathematics. Salary Rs 300 per mensem, non-resident, with prospects. Apply to
THE HEAD MASTER.

WANTED.—An EXPERIENCED ASST., SURGEON. Salary Rs. 100 to Rs. 150 according to qualifications. Applications stating age, caste, experience etc., with testimonials should be submitted to the DIWAN SAHIB, Raigarh State, Raigarh, B. N. Railway. None need apply who does not understand Hindi. 0605

WANTED—COMPETENT MATHEMATICAL and SCIENCE TEACHER at the Alexandra Girl's Institution, Salary Rs. 70 rising to Rs. 90. Apply early with testimonials to undersigned.
P. A. WAIDIA,
Acting Hon. Secretary.
Hormazd Villa, Malabar Hill, Bombay.
0629

WANTED a thoroughly experienced CHAUFFEUR, with good knowledge of Mechanics to drive 15 H.-P., 1913 Model Daimler Car. Apply with certificates stating lowest salary required to
RAO SAHIB D. LAXMINARAYAN,
Kanham Bridge,
Kamptee, C. P.

WANTED a qualified MOTOR ENGINEER to keep charge of State motor cars. Free residential quarters. Pay Rs. 300 a month rising to Rs. 350. Only experienced men need apply with copies of testimonials which will not be returned, to
THE MILITARY SECRETARY,
to H. H. the Begam of Bhopal,
Bhopal.

WANTED for the High School, Jhalrapatan, Rajputana, HEAD MASTER, should be an M.A., or M. Sc, salary rising by annual increments from Rs. 100 to 150. Second Master, should be a B.A., or B.Sc. a salary rising by annual increments from Rs. 60 to 100. Apply to
THE DIWAN OF JHALAWAR STATE,
Jhalrapatan.

WANTED—THREE 1st Violin Players. One Cornet Player.
One B. flat Clarionet Player.
One String Double Bass Player.
One Euphonium or Cello Player.
Permanent appointments with prospects. Apply sharp—
MANAGER.
Rink Theatre,
Lucknow.

WANTED from January 15th, 1914, for Stanes European High School, Coimbatore:—
(1) A European or Anglo-Indian Lady or Gentleman TEACHER for High School class—qualified to teach Science and Mathematics.
(2) A LADY TEACHER for Kindergarten class. One with training and experience preferred.
(3) A LADY TEACHER for Class III. Salary according to qualifications.
Apply to
THE PRINCIPAL,
Stanes European High School,
Coimbatore.

WANTED a first class HEAD MISTREE with thorough knowledge of Engines, and all kinds of Agricultural machinery to take charge of the workshop of this Depot. Good pay for a man with really good qualifications. Applicants for the post should send their testimonials to Undersigned and state the minimum pay they would be prepard to accept. They must be prepared to interview the Undersigned at their own expense.
CAPTAIN D. VANRENEN,
Superintendent,
Remount Depot,
Mona, Punjab.

WANTED A PRINCIPAL for the Hyderabad Normal School to train Primary and Secondary Grade Teachers in Urdu. Must be a trained Graduate with uptodate experience of Normal School work and a through knowledge of Urdu and Persian. Salary H. S. Rs. 350-15-500 (H. S. Rs. 116 equal to about B. G. Rs. 100). The appointment will be on probation for six months. It will be governed by the State Civil Service Regulations as regards leave and pension.
Apply with copies of testimonials (which will not be returned).
ABDUL AZIZ KHAN,
for Director of Public Instruction,
Hyderabad (Deccan.)

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—"PEDIGREE DOGS" "GREAT DAMS" arrived by S. S. "OLYMPIA" 5th ult. Real Beauties, both as regards SIZE and PEDIGREE, the like of which have never yet been imported. Ask for Description and Pedigree. Apply
BANA,
care of Great Western Hotel,
Fort; Bombay.

FOR SALE or on LONG LEASES, on the Mahim Sands' very desirable BUILDING Plots open to westerly sea breeze, and about 10 minutes walk by the new road leading from Matunga Station (B. B. & C. I. Ry).
For plans and particulars apply to
K. G. TAMBE, L.C.E.,
Architect and Engineer.
301, Hornby Road.

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Apply to MAJOR S. B. WATSON. 64th Pioneers, Secunderabad, Deccan.

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All the above are made by Platt Bros. in 1897 with spindles and flyers of New Patent. The machines are in good working order.
For further particulars apply to—
A. MEYER,
215, Bellasis Road.

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PRIVATE OWNER offers pretty little genuine DE DION BOUTON CAR. Dickey seat at rear. 6 horse power. Beautifully enamelled ivory white. Complete with full set brass lamps, folding hood, pump and kit tools. Tyres excellent. Very up-to-date appearance, runs splendidly. Any trial. Prompt cash Rs. 900. No. 97 "Bombay Chronicle." 0617

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50-60 H.-P. Minerva, Limousine Landaulette Body, built by the French Motor Car Coy. Rs. 7,500.
Near offers will be considered. For further particulars apply to
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The Palace, Mysore. 0608

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BAND SECRETARY,
64th Pioneers,
Secunderabad.

TO BE LET.

A FLAT at Apollo Bunder facing westerly 3 bedrooms, drawing and dining, open all sides. E. L. and fans. Apply N. M. PATELL, Eruchsha Building, Hornby Row.

TO BE LET BUNGALOW on top of CUMBALLA HILL, Altamont Road, sea view all round. Apply TYABALLY C. BARODAWALLA, above address.

TO BE LET.—3 Airy rooms, kitchen and bath rooms of the SOLON PRINTING WORKS, Bank Street, Fort. Apply within. 0635

TO BE LET—Top Flat CORONATION MANSION, Dadar, five large ventilated Rooms with Bathroom and Kitchen; Tram, Train and School handy. Apply G. D. SMITH, Dadar. 0624

TO LET.—A desirable RESIDENCE in Victoria 3rd Cross Lane, Byculla. Cool, commodious and quiet, with garden and all outhouses. Freshly painted. For rents, etc., apply to A. RHENIUS, Victoria Road.

FOR ADVERTISEMENT RATES APPLY
THE MANAGER,
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Meadows Street,
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THE MANAGER reserves the right to refuse any advertisement without assigning reasons for doing so.

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A. T. HOLME, I.C.S.,
Commissioner,
Ajmer-Merwara.
Ajmer, the 15th October, 1913.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

THE Undersigned will receive TENDERS at the Office of the Asst. Commanding Royal Engineer, Poona District, M. W. S., upto 12 noon of 3rd November, 1913, for constructing 4 combined dining halls and kitchens in B. I. Lines, Ghorpuri, at an approximate cost Rs. 94,792.
2. For full particulars, apply personally or by authorised agents to the Undersigned.
J. L. MEYER, Major, R.E.,
Offg. A.C.R.E., Poona Dist.

NOTICE.

ANY persons having claims against NAWAB ZADA NASRULLAH KHAN OF SACHIN are requested to send particulars of their claims to Messrs. Craigie, Blunt and Caroe, Solicitors for Mumtaz Jehan Begum Nasrullah Khan, at their Office at Standard Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay, on or before MONDAY, the 20th day of October, 1913, with a view to a possible settlement thereof.
Dated this 14th day of October, 1913.
CRAGIE, BLUNT & CAROE,
Attorneys for Mumtaz Jehan Begum.

BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE.

SALE OF OLD MATERIAL.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Offices of the Bombay Telephone Company, Limited, in Bastion Road, Fort, Bombay, up to one o'clock p.m., (S. T.) on THURSDAY, the 23rd of October, 1913, for the purchase of a quantity of old Phosphor Bronze, Copper and Lead.
2. Forms of application with particulars of the quantity available, samples, etc., may be obtained from the Undersigned who will also give any further information that may be required.
3. The Company does not bind itself to accept the highest or any Tender and reserves to itself the right of disposing of the material in such quantities, as it may deem fit, to any one or more Tenders.
On behalf of the Bombay Telephone Co., Ld.,
C. ROBINSON,
Manager and Ag. Secretary.
Bombay, 14th October, 1913.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY.
No. 558 of 1913.
Re JEHANGIR BEHRAMJI DALAL, of Bombay, Parsi, until lately carrying on business as a share broker and merchant at Apollo Street, Bombay, under the style or firm of Jehangir Behramji & Co., an adjudged Insolvent.
WHEREAS the abovenamed JEHANGIR BEHRAMJI DALAL, has been this day duly adjudged to have committed act of Insolvency under Section IX of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909). It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said Insolvent do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and it is further ordered that the said Insolvent do, immediately after the service of the order of adjudication upon him, attend the Office of the said Official Assignee.
Dated this 20th day of October 1913.
Chief Clerk's Office, High Court, Fort,
R. B. PATEL,
Chief Clerk,
Bombay, 21st October 1913. 0641

BOMBAY, BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

REVISED TIME TABLE FROM THE 6TH OF SEPTEMBER 1913.

ACCELERATED SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY AND DELHI, LAHORE, RAWALPINDI AND PESHAWAR.
AND
Via DELHI (THROUGH CARRIAGE) To MEERUT AND SAHARANPUR.

Also an additional Fast Passenger Train between Bombay and Delhi.

Down. North-Western Fast Express. 1,2,3. H.M.	Down. North-Western Ex-Passenger 1,2,3. H.M.	Stations.	Up. North-Western Express. 1,2,3. H.M.	Up. North-Western Ex-Passenger 1,2,3. H.M.
21-0	21-45 Dep.	Bombay (Colaba) .. Arr.	9-30	6-4
23-30	6-55 Arr.	Delhi .. Dep.	6-0	21-20
1-23	.. Arr.	Meerut Cantt.. Dep.	3-11	..
3-27	.. Arr.	Saharanpur.. Dep.	23-5	..
9-7	.. Arr.	Lahore .. Dep.	20-20	..
15-50	.. Arr.	Rawalpindi .. Dep.	13-32	..
20-13	.. Arr.	Peshawar Cantt. Dep.	8-48	..

S. C. G. WOOD.
Ag. General Traffic Manager.

NOTICES:

BRITISH-AMERICA ASSURANCE CO.

(INCORPORATED IN CANADA 1833).
FIRE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. THAKERSEY GOCULDASS & CO., of 77 Apollo Street, have from this date been appointed Chief Agents of the British-America Assurance Company vice Messrs. Glazebrook & Co., retired.
W. A. MILES,
Fire Manager.
London Office.
Bombay, 16th October, 1913. 0623.

NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

WANTED for the office of the Agent N.-W. Railway, Lahore, a European Shorthand Writer and Typist for confidential and camp work.
Pay from Rs. 100 to 200 according to qualifications.
Apply giving full particulars as to age and previous experience, with copies of testimonials which will not be returned to—
THE AGENT,
North Western Railway,
Lahore,
before noon on the 31st October, 1913.
No one need apply who is not practised to reproducing speedily a typewritten copy in matter taken down in shorthand.

HYDERABAD (DECCAN) SPINNING AND WEAVING CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 61st DIVIDEND at the rate of Government Rs. 60 (sixty) per Share for the half year ended 30th June, 1913, has been declared and will be paid to those Shareholders whose names stood in the Company's Register on the 30th September, 1913, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, on and after 3rd November, 1913, between the hours of 11 and 2 p.m. on production of their share certificates.
By order of the Board of Directors,
For the Hyderabad (Dn.) Spg. and Wvg. Co. Ltd.,
RAMANNAH, RAMGOPAL & BHOOMIAH,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents,
By EWART, LATHAM & CO.,
Their Attorneys.
Bombay, 15th October, 1913.

HANSA LINE OF STEAMERS.

NEW YORK-INDIA DIRECT SERVICE.

IMPORTERS of AMERICAN GOODS are HEREBY INFORMED that the Joint Lines—Hansa and Bucknalls—commenced, from the 30th September, regular FORTNIGHTLY Sailings from New York to India.
Bombay and Calcutta will be fixed ports of call, while the extension of the Service to other Indian ports will depend upon the requirements of Trade.
It must be understood, however, that the regularity contemplated can only be maintained on the condition that the full support of Importers will be received. This, of course, can only be done by the further development of the American-Indian Import Trade.
Since it is now the only DIRECT Service to India that has been inaugurated on this regular basis, its advantages will be obvious to those interested in the trade.
W. & A. GRAHAM & COY.,
Agents,
Hansa & Bucknall Lines,
Bombay.
0633

JUNAGAD RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

SUPPLY OF CONSUMABLE STORES.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply of consumable stores for the year commencing from the 1st January, 1914, will be received up to 12 o'clock by the Manager and Engineer-in-Chief on SATURDAY, the 1st November, 1913.
A sum of Rs. 100 (one hundred), in cash or Government currency notes must accompany the tender as earnest money without which no tender will be accepted. In case of unsuccessful tenderers the money received with their tenders will be refunded.
The Copy of the tender with schedule of rates and terms and conditions of the contract may be had from the Store-keeper, Junagad State Railway, on payment of Re. 1 (one) only.
E. BROOK FOX,
Manager and Engineer-in-Chief,
Junagad Railway.
Junagad, dated the 2nd October, 1913.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY & INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.
Petition for Probate of the last will and testament of Thaker Govindji Kanji of Bhimadi Lohana Hindu Inhabitant & merchant. ..... Deceased.
Thakar Amarsi Kanji of Bhimadi Hindu Inhabitant temporarily residing at Bhat Bazar without the Fort of Bombay, brother and the Executor named in the last will and testament of the said deceased. ... Petitioner.
All persons claming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are herby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate
WITNESS Sir Basil Scott Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this twenty-seventh day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and thirteen and in the fourth year of our Reign.
Sd. A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
Seal of the High Court at Bombay.
Sd. P. B. MALABARI,
Dated the 29th day of September, 1913.
Messrs. MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS,
Petitioners Attorneys.

Eat hearty and enjoy it. Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract creates an appetite, helps to digest food, assists in the body nourishment and strengthens broken down tissues.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE MILLIONS POLICY
IS FOR THE MAN EARNING Rs. 10 to Rs. 50 PER MONTH.

THE MILLIONS POLICY
IS ISSUED FOR Rs. 100 to Rs. 250 WITH PREMIUMS PAYABLE FOR 10 or 15 YEARS.

THE MILLIONS POLICY
COSTS ANNUALLY Rs. 6 to Rs. 10 only according to age.

THE MILLIONS POLICY
OFFERS THREE GUARANTEED OPTIONS GIVING THE ASSURED GUARANTEED SUMS.

THE MILLIONS POLICY
INSURES LADIES AND GENTLEMEN ALIKE.

THE MILLIONS POLICY
IS A CLEAN, STRAIGHT CONTRACT, HAVING NO CONDITIONS OR RESTRICTIONS.

THE MILLIONS POLICY
OFFERS EVERY POSSIBLE FACILITY TO THE POOR THE RICH HAVE SO FAR ENJOYED.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE TO INTRODUCE
THE MILLIONS POLICY

CALL FOR THE PROSPECTUS OF THE
MILLIONS POLICY
From THE
PIONEER ASSURANCE CO., LTD.,
249, HORNBY ROAD,
BOMBAY
WHO ISSUE
THE MILLIONS POLICY

AMUSEMENTS:

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

CHARNI ROAD. **To-night!** Tel. No. 1271.

From 7 to 8 and 10 to 11.

A Thrilling Drama of Western Life

THE COWBOY MILLIONAIRE.

(2,000 Feet Long)

INTERESTING! ABSORBING! EXCITING!

A Picture which Thrills and Amuses by turns,

TO THE AID OF STONEWALL JACKSON;

Another stirring American War Drama.

NIGHTLY FROM 8-15 to 9-45 ONLY.

That Great Sensational Subject **PROTEA.**

PRIZE SHOWS { *Saturday 5-15 to 6-30 ("Protea" only).* / *Sunday 5-30 to 6-30 (New Programme.)*

Big lot of Films for Sale. Apply to Manager.

CORONATION CINEMATOGRAPH.

Sandhurst Road, GIRGAUM.

GRAND ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME

THIS WEEK.

STARS

1. CYMBELINE (Great Shakespearean Drama)
2. WAMBA,

A CHILD OF THE JUNGLE

Bloodthirsty Lions attack Baby Girl.

SEE

The escape of Baby Lillian by plunging headlong in the river.
The Race for Life between Portuguese Pete and the Bloodthirsty lions.
The resque of Baby Lillian by Wamba—the Jungle Woman.
The four-year-old child swims the river to escape the ferocious beasts.
The struggle on the Cliff The Man-hunt, etc., etc.

TIME:—7 to 8-30—9 to 10-30—11 to 12-30.

THE EXCELSIOR

where the great films are.

Positively last week of

THE EGAWAS

The Japanese wonder-workers
In the greatest marvels of all

TRIPLE FILM BILL
THE BEST REVENGE.
A pretty Pictures Comedy.

A FAMOUS DUEL.
Laugh and Keep Cool.

PATHE'S GAZETTE.
The Big World on a little Screen.

6-30, (8-30 Pictures only), 10.

GRAND CLEARANCE SALE OF BOOKS.

Commenced 15th October, 1913.
12 noon to 7-30 p. m.
ON WEEK-DAYS
and 3 to 8 p. m. on Sundays.

Some of the Best Books on Every Subject to be had at the Cheapest Price! A Very Rare and Splendid Opportunity for Book Buyers! An astonishing Reduction in Prices! English Literature in all its Branches. Some Rare and Useful Books, History, Law, Medicine, Science, Engineering, Technological, etc. Reference Books of all Sorts. A Number of "Libraries", including "Collins' Clear-Type", "Everyman's", "Scott Library", "World Library", etc. Quite a Variety of Prize and Presentation Books. Valuable Books relating to India.

RAMCHANDRA GOVIND, AND SON,
BOOK-SELLERS,
MOHAMMADI MAHAL,
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

SOVEREIGN.

If you are in need of a Sovereign cure for Diabetes, Loss of Memory Dyspepsia, Constipation, etc., try only

ATANK NIGRAH PILLS

which are a sure cure for these diseases They are manufactured from pure Indian vegetable drugs and cost only.

Re. 1 for 32 Pills.

VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKER GOVINDJI,
A. N. PHARMACY.
Jamnagar—Kathiawar, Kalbadevie-Bombay
296

THE MOTOR UNION

Insurance Co., Ld.,

WHICH WAS

Founded by Motorists for Motorists

OFFERS

Special Comprehensive Policy.

Some special features are:

- No Limit to Number of Claims in Year.
- Prompt and Liberal Settlement of Claims.
- Complete Cover and Absolute Security.
- Moderate Premium and Equitable Treatment.

Prospectus and rates on application to—

E. F. HALLIWELL.
General Agent,
3, Elphinstone Circle,
Fort, BOMBAY.
Telephone: 2352.

THE BOMBAY WIDOW'S PENSION FUND, Ld., ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 273, Hornby Road, next to fire Brigade Station.
Funded Capital of Rs. 1,88,600.
Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very low scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved Securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife pre-deceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to Canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

AUCTION SALE:

MENESES & CO.,

No. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF 150 TONS OF BROWN LINSEED.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd October, 1913, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Solapur Street, (Dana-Bunder), in the Godown of Messrs. Kilachand Devchand and Co., the following goods of September delivery:—

By order of Mr. Gopiram Bhagatram and on account and at the risk of Seroopchand Hakmichand.

25 tons (308 bags) brown linseed.

By order of Mr. Davekeramdas Ramkoomar, and on account and at the risk of the following parties.

Hardeyal Nevetia.
25 tons (308 bags) brown linseed.
Seroopchand Hakmichand.
75 tons brown linseed (in 3 lots of 25 tons each) equal to 924 bags.

A deposit of 25 per cent. shall have to be paid by the purchaser on the lots being knocked down to him and the balance of the purchase money to be paid and goods must be removed within two days after the sale.

MENESSE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 22nd October, 1913.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co. (INDIA), Ltd.

Importers of PETROLEUM and its Products.

KEROSINE OILS.

LIQUID FUEL.

TURPENE—THE SUBSTITUTE FOR TURPENTINE.

SOLE IMPORTERS OF

SHELL PETROL.

Address:—GRAHAM'S BUILDING,
PARSI BAZAR STREET.
BOMBAY.

and at **CALCUTTA, MADRAS and KARACHI.**

AUCTION SALE:

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
16, APOLLO ST., FORT

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PEARLS.

Under instructions from the concerned and on account and at the risk of Mr. Talukchand Javerchand (Jeweller) Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by public auction at Their Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort.

The undermentioned pearls THIS DAY WEDNESDAY the 22nd inst., at 3 p.m. (S. T.).

1 String Pearls 17 Chows 30¼.

1	,,	,,	19	27 13/16
1	,,	,,	20	27
1	,,	,,	21	24 13/16
1	,,	,,	21	23¼
1	,,	,,	21	21½
1	,,	,,	22	21 3/8
1	,,	,,	22	21
1	,,	,,	23	20 3/8
1	,,	,,	23	18 7/8
2	,,	,,	48	36 7/8
1	,,	,,	24	18½
2	,,	,,	50	34 5/8
4	,,	,,	112	60 3/8
2	,,	,,	56	30
4	,,	,,	116	57¾
2	,,	,,	60	27½
3	,,	,,	96	39¾
6	,,	,,	204	78½
3	,,	,,	102	36
7	,,	,,	245	79¾

A deposit of 25 p. c. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE ON MONDAY, 27TH INSTANT AT 11 A.M.

AUCTION SALE OF GOLD AND SILVER EMBROIDERED CAPS AND FURNITURE, &c.

UNDER instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., Official Assignee and Assignee of the Estate and effects of Kaderbhoy Sadukbhoy Kagdi, an Insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, on MONDAY the 27th instant at 11 a.m. (S.T.), at Nos. 204-204, Bhendy Bazar. The following such as velvet caps, silver and gold embroidered caps, show cupboards, menta boxes, &c., &c.

A deposit of 50 per cent. required at the time of Sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 22nd day of November, 1913, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Clovelly," Napean Sea Road, Malabar Hill (opposite Mr. Gaghan's Bungalow), the very valuable and artistic teak and blackwood furniture (some of these pieces are by Dewji Canji, Wimbridge and others), such as Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, handsome sideboards, dinner-waggons, first-rate brass bedsteads, iron bedsteads, grand cottage piano by Bord (French), single and double almirahs, rich electric chandelliers, table fans, richly carved blackwood furniture, English reclining chair, teapoy verandah seats, cheval glass dressing table, panel cupboards, folding screens, large sliding dining table, dining chairs, solid mahogany winecooler meatsafe, icebox, mahogany card table, English plater bookstand, easy and low chairs, English earthenware enamelled washing basins copper enamelled bath-tubs, etc., etc.

1 Rubber-tyred Victorial by Simpson of Madras.

1 Rubber-tyred Cabriolette by Windower.

The property of F. H. Simkins, Esq., of Messrs. F. and C. Osler, Ld.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the Sale day.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 22nd October, 1913.

Eat hearty and enjoy it. Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract creates an appetite, helps to digest food, assists in the body nourishment and strengthens broken down tissues.

AUCTION SALE:

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
24-26, BANK STREET, FORT.

Sale on FRIDAY, 24th October. at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.).

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 24th day of October at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), in Church Gate Street, Fort, opposite to Messrs. Mongini Bros. (where the entire furniture has been removed for sale), by order of the concerned valuable and substantial teak and blackwood new designed French polished household furniture, such as tapestry line drawing-room, suites of sofas and chairs, cabinets, Singer's hand sewing machine, palm stands, book case, single and double mirror door almyrahs, sliding door cupboards, nearly new iron safe by Harichand, lathe machine, marble and tile topped centre tables and teapoys, office table, mirrored chest of drawer, washhand tables, dressing tables, dining table and chairs, sideboard, dinner waggon, cots, carved tables, roll-topped writing tables, typewriter in good order, platedware, crockery and glassware, ice box, table ornaments pictures, etc.

The above furniture is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, COTTAGE PIANO, Etc.

On SUNDAY the 26th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Bungalow next to Wadia Chawl on Government Gate Road, Parel, valuable teak and blackwood French polished drawing, dining, and bed room entire furniture such as tapestry lined drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, cabinets, corner stands, marble topped centre table and tile topped teapoys, pictures, table ornaments, ebonized cottage piano by Rose and Co., carpets, dining room table and chairs, dumb waiter, side board, glass and crockeryware, hanging table and wall lamps, iron and brass double bedsteads, single and double door mirror almirahs, clothes press, mirror brackets, chest of drawers, marble topped dressing and washhand tables, hat stands, easy and low chairs, writing table, garden plants, copper and alluminium utensils, coal and K. O. large and small cooking stoves, etc., etc., the property of MESSRS. J. C. JUDD AND H. J. PORTER, WORKSHOP FOREMEN, G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
Sale on TUESDAY, 28th October, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE of valuable Household Furniture, Square Piano, Stuffed Crocodile, Sewing Machine, Cooking Utensils, etc.,

On TUESDAY, the 28th day of October, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 8, Cuffe Parade, corner of Fazul Road, sea-side, on Colaba Reclamation, Colaba, valuable and substantial French polished teak and blackwood, drawing, dining, bed-room and office furniture made to order by Dewji Canji and others, such as drawing-room velvet lined sofas and chairs, cabinets, English cane furniture, ladies' low and rocking chairs, centre and side tables, teapoys, rich carpets, a large stuffed crocodile, square piano by Schiedmayer and Sohne imported by Messrs. Marcks and Co. in good order, jardineers, China wall plates, table ornaments, sliding dining tables for ten and eight persons, dining room chairs, mirrored sideboard, dinner wagon, dumbwaiter, meat safe, crockeryware, table lamps, bentwood chairs, iron and brass single and double bedsteads complete, brass railing baba cot, double and single mirror door almyrahs, dressing and washhand marble top tables, dressing chest of drawers, gown and cloths press, reclining sofa, easy chairs, clothes baskets, Chinese screen, Singer's hand sewing machine, office room writing table, revolving sewing chairs, hat stands, office clock, cooking utensils, etc., etc.

The property of J. Walker, Esq., of Public Works Department.

Catalogues will be published and the furniture will be on view six days before the sale.

J. S. MODY,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 22nd October, 1913.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summery of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 21st October 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in the north and the south-west Punjab and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in excess in the extreme north and in defect at Ambala. Minimum temperature is in excess over the whole division.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual. Day temperature is in excess.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in excess at Ajmer and in defect at Bikaner and Kotah. Night temperature continues in excess in Sind and at Ajmer.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Temperature is normal.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature is generally in excess.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Temperature is nearly normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or very lightly clouded. Humidity is generally in defect. Temperature is nearly normal.

General Remarks.—Weather has been dry and is likely to continue so generally.

Erratum.—In the summery for yesterday under the section "Sind and Rajputana" *for* "Maximum temperature" *read* "Minimum temperature."

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN

at 8 a. m. ON TUESDAY, the

21st of October 1913.

STATIONS.	Temp in Shade. Maximum of Past 24 hours.	Minimum of Past 24 hours.	Hum'dity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Total 1st June to date.	Variation 1st June to date.
PERSIAN-AZAR						
Bushire						
Do. (20th).	85.3	68.0	76	0.00		—0.05
Jask	87.3	77.3	86	0.00		—0.06
Muskat						
Do. (20.h)	95.3	80.1	58	0.00		—0.20
PUNJAB—						
Multan	93.2	60.0	62	10.28		+5.54
Rawalpindi	86.4	59.6	79	24.47		+1.75
Lahore	94.4	63.7	62	18.09		+2.84
Sirsa	95.3	65.0	53	17.84		+6.59
Ambala	93.5	63.1	54	28.21		+4.59
Delhi	93.0	71.2	48	13.66		—0.99
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	96.5	70.0	30	7.30		—17.49
Mainpuri						
Jhansi	96.0		28	9.64		—25.52
Cawnpore	95.1	67.0	55	18.82		—14.57
Allahabad	97.6	67.5	40	22.36		—13.67
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	96.1	69.3	59	3.31		+1.05
Karachi	88.0	76.5	72	12.01		×5.88
Ajmer	93.6	72.2	70	31.16		—7.84
Jaipur	94.7	65.1	46	12.73		—9.10
Kotah	96.6	72.6	34	15.62		—10.72
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	94.0	67.5	82	38.37		+24.96
Dwarka	87.3	80.2	76	17.35		×3.66
Veraval	85.1	71.8	80	24.53		+7.46
Rajkot	94.6	68.8	82	28.56		+2.83
Bhavnagar Para.	95.5	60.3	76	35.95		+15.13
Surat	95.4	70.1	74	37.64		—2.33
Ahmedabad	94.6	71.2	71	35.61		+6.73
Dessa	95.3	64.4	78	35.15		+12.04
Neemuch	93.9	65.0	38	23.80		—3.36
Indore	91.1	63.1	52	36.48		+5.56
GENERAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	92.8	62.8	64	30.30		—21.30
Saugor	92.3	69.1	35	22.92		—20.10
Hoshangabad	93.1	63.4	58	36.31		—10.12
Khandwa	94.7	69.1	56	38.15		×10.14
Akola	94.9	62.0	44	26.79		—2.01
Amtaoti	93.3	67.3	41	35.01		4.43
Nagpur	94.6	69.8	59	43.55		—1.17
Chanda	93.5	65.0	60	52.29		×3.42
Raipur	92.7	67.6	60	36.03		×9.45
KONKAN—						
Bombay	88.0	77.2	77	70.96		+0.81
Ratnagiri	85.3	75.4	86	71.76		—26.79
Mormugao						
Karwar	85.2	73.0	95	90.95		—15.95
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	95.0	60.6	46	15.10		—3.43
Ahmednagar	89.1	61.5	47	22.60		+3.37
Poona	90.5	62.3	78	25.42		×2.21
Sholapur	93.3	66.6	38	13.00		—2.70
Bijapur	90.2	64.3	46	14.67		—2.26
Belgaum	84.3	61.5	72	37.02		—4.90
Aurangabad	92.4	64.0	38	21.04		—3.35
Nizamabad (Indur).	90.4	62.2	54	38.55		+1.13
Hyderabad	90.8	62.2	59	16.28		—10.13
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	85.3	73.2	95	10483		—9.05
Calicut	85.8	74.1	86	96.90		×1.16
Cochin	86.2	74.7	77	79.36		—2.42
Colombo	86.5	73.5	93	18.36		—10.86
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	91.3	78.7	77	90.51		+2.13
Bellary	93.0	67.3	49	11.96		—1.63
Guddapah	93.5	67.5	59	18.59		—4.95
Madras	90.0	71.5	80	14.59		—7.64
Bangalore	84.3	60.3	44	19.04		—5.14
Coimbator	86.4	70.3	79	6.64		—3.37
Trichinopoly	92.1	72.3	90	11.06		—3.98
Negapatam	89.7	75.2	77	14.15		—1.20

"HUMOURS OF INDIA."

An amusing and innocent satire upon Life in Bombay as it strikes the young European to-day.

THIRTY SKETCHES, with humorous descriptive letter-press.

YOU will laugh over it; so will your people at home.

Price Re. 1; postage extra. Drop a card for V.P. P. Copies on publication, to:—

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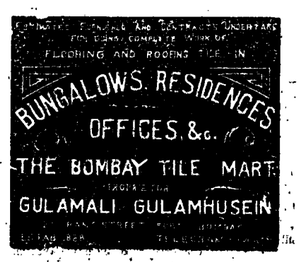
BOMBAY.



ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 21.

The disturbed conditions on the North West Frontier have resulted only in a few light falls of rain. Rainfall continued in Burma where Maymyo has had two inches and Mandalay one.

Forecast:—A few light showers in the extreme north and a decrease of rain in Burma.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
BOMBAY, 20th October 1913.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg.

Fahr.	inches		29.942
Temperature of Air	degrees		81.8
Wet Bulb Thermometer	,,		77.6
Dew Point	,,		76.1
Relative humidity of Air	,,		0.832
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)			2.0
Maximum temperature of Air	degrees		88.0
Minimum do. do.			76.2
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight			N,NNE,NW.NNW
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	miles		177

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F., and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 21st October 1913 was 30.105 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees, according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80° F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of this height, to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

SUN, MOON & TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Meantime. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock Sill.

1913 — High Water

Day of week	Day of month	Bombay Mean Time		Depth on sill.	
	Oct.	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Wednes.	22	m 3	46	26	1
		3	10 a	23	10
Thurs.	23	m 4	59	25	8
		4	54 a	23	7
Fri.	24	m. 6	18	25	10
		6	33 a	24	1
Satur.	25	m 7	23	26	4
		7	53 a	25	4
Sun.	26	m 8	19	27	0
		8	56 a	26	10
Mon.	27	m 9	7	27	8
		9	48 a	28	3

1913 — Low Water

Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on sill.	
	Oct.	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Wednes.	22	m 9	38	21	7
		9	21 a	18	3
Thurs.	23	m 11	43	21	5
		10	51 a	18	11
Fri.	24	m			
		1	14 a	20	7
Satur.	25	m 0	29	18	11
		2	0 a	18	11
Sun.	26	m 1	50	18	6
		2	4 a	17	4
Mon.	27	m 2	49	17	11
		3	20 a	15	10

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Oct.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
22. (Wednes.)	6h. 35m.	6h. 11m
23. (Thurs.)	6h. 35m.	6h. 11m
24. (Fri.)	6h. 36m.	6h. 10m
25. (Satur.)	6h. 36m.	6h. 10m.
26. (Sun.)	6h. 36m.	6h. 9m.
27. (Mon)	6h. 37m.	6h. 9m

PHASES OF THE MOON:—

First Quarter,	Oct. 7th.	7h	16.2m.	A. M
Full Moon	,, 15th	1h	36.9m.	A. M
Last Quarter.	,, 23rd	4h	23.0m.	A. M
New Moon.	,, 30th	7h	59.2m.	P. M

LABOUR AND DYNAMITE.

LEADERS ARRESTED.

Reuter's New York correspondent wired on Oct. 2nd.—

A man whose name is given as G. E. Davis, alias George O'Donnell, has been arrested on a charge of blowing up a bridge at Mount Vernon (New York), on the New York, New Havon, and Hartford Railroad, on Sept. 3, 1911.

According to the United States marshal, who arrested Davis, the man has made a confession implicating various labour union officials. The case promises to afford another sensation similar to that created by the conviction of the McNamara brothers of the series of dynamite outrages which culminated in the blowing up of the Los Angels "Times" building.

Harry Oones, secretary and treasurer of the Structural Ironworkers' Union, has been arrested on a charge of conspiracy. It is understood that he is implicated in the confession alleged to have been made by the man Davis, arrested in New York. Thus far he has been unable to furnish the $10,000 bail demanded by the Federal Court.

The arrest was made on the complaint of a private detective, who charged Oones with conspiring with F. M. Ryan, the brothers McNamara, and fifty other ironworkers, to transport dynamite, which was to be used in wrecking property of the American Bridge Company.

The District Attorney's office here has issued a list of a dozen dynamite and kindred outrages to which Davis is alleged to have confessed, his revelation, it is said, clearing up most of the mysterious attacks on property made in recent years, and not explained during the trials of the McNamara brothers and their accomplices.

Are you losing weight? Muscles weak and flabby? Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract builds up broken down tissues and produces sound healthy flesh—increases your weight.

E. K. PUNCH

The Ladies' Drink.
Unsurpassed for Purity.
A great cure for Indigestion, Loss of Appetite.
The most refreshing and stimulating of all beverages.

Get a bottle to-day.

PRICE Rs. 1-6 per bottle.

SOLE AGENTS:

Messrs. D. C. Oomrigar & Co.

APPT. CRAWFORD MARKET,

BOMBAY.

THOSE WHO CAME TO SCOFF REMAINED TO BLESS.

This is what happened in the High Court of Judicature at Bombay where Justice Coram Howard, I.C.S., in delivering judgment against an imitator of SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC remarked: "In fact the sales and reputation of Squibb's Ague Specific are hardly denied even by the defendant's witnesses." Remember Squibb's is an undeniable cure for Malaria and other fevers. Of all Chemists.—MADON SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay. 'Phone No. 706.

WINDOWS HAVE PANES

but they are never afflicted, though the slightest pain in any part of your body will afflict you and render you quite helpless if you have not at hand a tube of LAOCOON PAIN-RUB, an ideal embrocation invaluable in rheumatism, neuralgia, headache, cold in the chest, weak and painful joints, tired and aching limbs etc. Insist on having PAIN-RUB to ensure satisfaction. Of all Stores and Chemists.

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Best in Use.
Moderate in Price.
Sole Agents:—
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HIGH GRADE
Lounge Suits,
Rs: 25-30-35

All the Good Points desired in a suit of Clothes are to be found in a suit made by us. Excellent Materials, Distinctive Style Perfect Fit. Further, our Standard of Quality is very high, yet our prices are very low.

THE NEW BOMBAY TAILORING Co.,

Opposite:—
Messrs. WHITEWAY LAIDLAW & Co.,
293 Hornby Road, Fort,
BOMBAY.

Eat hearty and enjoy it. Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract creates an appetite, helps to digest food, assists in the body nourishment and strengthens broken down tissues.

COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET.

LONDON QUOTATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 20

Consols 2½ %	72 11-16
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs.	25,28
Rentes 3 %	87½
Berlin Cheques on London	20'47
Bar Silver Spot	28 5-16
„ 2 months hence	28 3-16
Closing Tone of Silver:—Rise caused by Bear covering.	
Rupee Paper ½ %	63 11-16
Exchange on India 30 d/st. (Bank buying Rate).	1-3 15-16
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 2nd instant	
Amount Paid into the Bank of England about	£ 100,000
3½ % India Stock (Sterling Loan)	88
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	4 15-16
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	4 3-4
„ Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5 3-8
„ Fine Trade Bills 6 months	5 3-8
Bar Gold (per oz.)	7 7-9
Interest day to day loans	3 1-4
Interest 7 day market loans	3 3-4

BOMBAY MONEY MARKET.

(From Our Correspondent.)

Oct. 21.

THE PAPER MARKET.

The Paper Market stood steady to-day and fluctuated in the vicinity of Rs. 95-3 at which rate the Market closed for 31st October delivery. Only a limited amount of business was done during the course of the day, as the panic in the Share Market is claiming the entire attention of brokers.

4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds long dated changed hands at Rs. 101-4.

SHARES.

The Share Market opend to-day in a state of consternation as the rumour which was circulated yesterday with regard to the impending failure of one leading broker and an operator Mr. Jehangir Behramji Dalal turned out to be a true one to-day In the afternoon this man was adjudged an insolvent by the Hon. Mr. Justice Shah and his liabilities are to the extent of about Rs. 25 lacs. This failure will have far reaching effects in the Share Market and not one but many well-known brokers of good status and long standing are said to be in grave difficulties. The panic has become so keen that to arrive at some peaceable solution of the situation the business in the Market was entirely suspended to-day.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 21.

There was not much doing on the Exchange Market to-day and although enquiry for remittances is still small, banks are not good sellers.

Government paper rules at Rs. 95-2 for cash and at Rs. 95-3 to Rs. 95-4 for the forward position.

In the Share Market the outside public are not yet attracted by the increasingly strong position of coal. Already higher prices have been and will be obtained from large contracting buyers like railways and the prospects for coal shares are quite bright.

In the jute market sellers offered Rs. 88 this morning but the price per bale has since fallen to Rs. 85. Business is practically at a standstill in the gunny department.

The tenth opium sale of the year was held to-day at the Government sale godown at which there was a fairly good attendance: The total number of chests amounted to 575 with a general average of Rs. 1,738-8-4 per chest and the total sale proceeds amounted to Rs. 10,34,150 against Rs. 15,34, 800 last month.

FOREIGN MARKET REPORT.

LONDON Oct. 20.

Metals.—Standard Copper G. M. B. £74¾: Copper Braziers £89½; Yellow Metal 7½.

Freight.—Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal 12-6; nominal.

Arrivals.—Berin.

Seeds.—Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore 416lbs. 85 % ex-Ship. 53; Oct.-Nov. Antwerp; sellers. Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs. ex-Ship. 53½; Oct.-Nov.; Antwerp; sellers. Rapeseed, Brown, 416lbs. ex-Ship 47½; Oct.-Nov.; Antwerp; sellers firm.

Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship. 46½; Nov.-Dec.; Dunkirk Buyers firm.

Calcutta Linseed 45-1½; Oct.-Nov.; London, nominal firm.

Wheat.—Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. 36½; Oct.-Nov.: London, nominal. Wheat F.A.Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. nominal dull. Wheat Afloat for United Kingdom 1,850,000.

Rubber.—Para Rubber 3 Oct.-Nov.; sellers quiet.

Wheat South American.—Rozario Santa Fe—62lbs. 34½; Jan.-Feb.; sellers dull. Barletta Russo-62½lbs. 33½; Feb.-March; sellers dull.

Australian.—South Australian. 34½; Jan.-Feb.; sellers. Victorian. 34½; Jan.-Feb.; sellers. New South Wales. 34½; Jan.-Feb.; sellers.

Sugar.—German granulated Sugar C. & F. India (Double bags). 12-0½; sellers Nov.-Dec.; quiet very little doing. Hungarian Crystals Sugar C. & F. India 12-3½; nominal, Jan.-March; quiet neglected. German Beet-root 88 % 9-4½; sellers October; opened easier closed steady. 10½; sellers May; E.A.R. & Similar Crystals C. & F. India 18-10½; sellers Nov.-Dec.; quiet but steady. Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Calcutta 11-9½; October; value. C. & F. Bombay 11-8½; October; value.

Java Sugar.—Raw Java Nos. 16-18 C. & F. Calcutta 11-6; Oct.-Dec.; value, 11-0; Jan.-March; value. Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi 11-7½; Oct.-Dec.; value, 11-10½; Jan.-March; value. Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta 12-6; Oct.-Dec.; 12-9; Jan.-March; value. Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi 12-7½; Oct.-Dec.; 12-10½; Jan.-March; value. quiet unchanged.

Linseed.—Linseed Argentine (La Plata) 42½; Oct.-Nov.; Hamburg sellers, firm.

Cottonseed.—Bombay Cottonseed 6-12-6; Oct.-Nov.: Hull value dull.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY THE HON. COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, C.I.E., V. D. COMMANDING.

Oct. 22.

1130. *Parades.*—Detail of Company Parades:—
I. "A" Company will parade at the Town Custom House to-day Wednesday the 22nd instant at 5. 30 P.M.
II. "C" Company will parade to-day Wednesday the 22nd instant at 6. 30 P.M. at Head-Quarters.
III. "D" Company will parade at the Telegraph Head-Quarters on Mondays at 7 A.M. and Friday at 6 P.M.
IV. "E" (Cyclists) Company will parade on Thursday the 23rd instant at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 9. 15 P.M.
V. "F" Company will parade at Head-Quarters, Council Road, at 6. 15 P.M. today Wednesday the 22nd instant.
VI. "G" Company will parade at the Bombay Gymkhana to-day Wednesday the 22nd instant at 7. 30 A.M.
Arms and accoutrements will be issued on parade.

1131. *Recruits Parade.*—"G" Company Recruits will parade at the Bombay Gymkhana to-day Wednesday the 22nd instant at 7. 30 A.M. Arms and accoutrements will be issued on parade.

1132. *Musketry.*—The Range at Ghat Kopar is reserved for "F" Company Class Firing on Sunday the 26th instant.

1133. *Leave.*—No. 7476 Vol. A.B. Scott, "G" Coy., is granted leave of absence from 15th October 1913 untill further orders.

(Signed) F. H. Jones, Captain,
Offg. Adjutant Bombay Vol. Rifles.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

(From Our Correspondent.)

Oct. 21.

The American markets have taken a leap of full 50 points on reports of snow, sleet and killing frost. Besides Egyptian crop prospects are decidedly getting worse, and the second picking is reported to be much below expectation. Egyptian Crop estimates are reduced to 7,000,000 cantars, and below. We have repeatedly warned our readers of the approaching frost scare, and it would not be uninteresting to recall what we have said in the columns of this paper on the 17th and 19th inst., but we refrain from doing so for want of space. The technical situation of the market is unquestionably very strong, when it is confronted with the solid fact—"Famine for Cotton." We expect increased strength and activity in the Liverpool and American markets, with evidence of keen demand for cotton by spinners of desirable grades which are even in the beginning of the season so scarce. Texas, Oklohama crop and the Gulf State is bordering upon disaster. If the Atlantic States is hit by frost as predicted then we shall need an aeroplane to reach the prices. Never before we saw such condition.

The following are to-days quotations:—

Growths.	Fine. Rs.	Fair Good.	Good.	Delivery
H. G. Bengals (Railway terms)	..	256	..	25-1-14
B. G. Bengals Liverpool Guarantee	..	..	..	..
H. G. Bengals Liverpool Guarantee	..	..	..	..
H. G. Rajputana (Railway terms)	..	..	..	..
M. G. Do.	..	..	..	..
M. G. Bengals (Railway terms)	266	..	..	Do.
Do.	261	..	..	Ready New Crop
Do.	..	..	..	..
Do.	..	..	..	..
M. G. Sind Punjab (Railway terms)	264	..	..	25-1-14
M. G. Khandeish	285	273	..	Do.
M. G. Khandwa Sanawad	..	..	..	..
M. G. Hinganghat	..	..	..	..
M. G. Wardha Hinganghat.	324	..	..	Do.
M. G. Nagpore Kamptee.	320	..	..	do.
M. G. Yeotmal	316	..	..	do.
M. G. Dhamangaum Pulgaum	312	..	..	do.
M. G. Akola Khamgaum, Fair Staple	305	..	..	do.
Do. do.	..	..	..	..
Do. do.	..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomra, Good Staple Liverpool Guarantee	..	..	..	..
M.G. Oomra, Fair Staple Liverpool Guarantee	..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomrawatty	308	..	..	do.
M. G. Barsee. Purbani, Good Staple	..	..	..	..
M. G. Nander	..	..	..	..
M. G. Broach	339	..	326	25-3-14
Do.	..	..	..	..
Do. Liverpool Guarantee	..	..	..	..
M. G. Surat	..	..	..	..
M. G. Mathia	285	273	..	25-1-14
Saw Ginned Dharwar	..	..	298	Ready
Westerns, Churka	..	..	290	do.
M. G. Westerns	..	..	295	do.
M. G. Miraj	..	..	..	..
M. G. Compta	..	..	305	do.
H. G. Bhagalkote Bijapore	..	..	..	..
M. G. do.	..	..	..	..
M G. Bijapore	..	..	..	..

COTTON ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON Oct. 20.

Good Bengal M.G.	5 15-16d
F. G. „ „	5 15-16d
Fine „ „	6 1-16d
Good Bhownuggur	6 5-16d
F. G. „ „	6 7-16d
Fine „ „	6 9-16d
Fine M.G. Bhownuggur	6 9-16d
Good Omra M. G.	6 3-8d
F. G. „ „	6 1-2d
Fine „ „	6 5-8d
Good M. G. Oomra	6 3-8d
Fine M. G. Oomra	6 5-8d
Good Broach	6 11-16d
F. G. „ „	6 27-32d
Fine „ „	7
Stock of Cotton in London	—
Good Khandesh	6 1-4d
F. G.	6 3-8d

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COLONEL THE HON'BLE A. HILL TREVOR, COMMANDING.

Oct. 21.

252. *Gun Drill.*—Nos. 1 and 2 Companies will parade at Colaba North at 5. 30 P.M. on Saturday the 25th instant, for 7-5 inch Gun Drill.
Dress:—Khaki with Caps.

253. *Resignation.*—The undernamed having resigned are struck off the Strength of the Corps from today's date.
No. 1157 Cr. W. T. Goodwin No. 1 Company.
No. 1287 Copl-Tptr F. Pearce „

254. *Transfers.*—The undernamed having transferred to the Poona Volunteer Rifles is struck off the Strength of the Corps from the 6th instant:—
No. 1490 Gunner O. D. V. O'Sullivan.

255. *First Aid Lecture.*—The Seventh Lecture in first aid will be delivered by Major Gordon Tucker at B.V.A. Head Quarters at 9-30 P.M. on Thursday the 23rd instant.

256. *Concert.*—There will be a Smoking Concert at the B.V.A. Head Quarters on Saturday 25th October 1913.
Commencing at 9-30 P.M. Admission Re. 1.

Sd) E. P. Cudlip, Captain R. A.
A(djutant, Bombay Vol. Artillery

B. V. R. SHOOTING.

The following are the Winners of Spoons at the Spoon Shot held on Saturday the 19th instant at Ghat-Koper:—

600 YARDS.

Copl. Sherring	27	3	30
Or. Cowton B.	27	2	29
Copl. Bellamy	17	12	29
600 YARDS.			
Gunner Cowton B.	29	1	30
Copl. Sherrin E.	28	2	30
Copl. Bellamy	21	11	32
600 YARDS.			
Copl. Hainsworth	33	4	29
Sapr Barr	30	1	31
Corpl. Bellamy	22	10	32

Oct. 20.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 20.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	Bales 8,000
Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp.	500
Total Day's Sales of East Indian	—
Total Day's Imports	11,000
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot:—Firm. Good biz done	
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Futures:—Steady	
Tone of Manchester Market:—Steady with a moderate demand.	
Mid. Americans	7·68 d
Egyptian P G F.	10·50 d
New York 11 a.m. Jan. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.) Jan. 13·49. Mar. 13·50	
New York Official noon call Jan. 13·58 Mar. 13. 58.	
New Orleans 10 a.m. Jan. 13·67 Mar. 13·75	

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price
O. N	7·18	7·35
N. D.	7·06	7 24
D. J.	7·06	7 22
J. F	7 06	7 22
F. M.	7 06	7 22
M A	7·06	7 22
A M	7·06	7 22
M. J.	7 06	7 22
J. J.	7·08	7·17
J. A.	—	7·14

OPENING TONE AND PRICES

Opening Tone	Firm.
Estimated Sales	8,000
Total Imports	19,000

Future delivery prices:—

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price
O. N.	7·35	7 48
N. D.	7·24	7 36
D. J.	7·22	7 34
J. F.	7·22	7·24
F. M.	7·22	7 34
M. A.	7·22	7 34
A. M.	7·22	7 34
M. J.	7·22	7 34
J. J.	7.17	7·30

AMERICAN COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK Oct. 20.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	90,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	7,000
Day's Exports to Continent	50,000
Futures at New York Jan. 13·68 Previous Closing price 13·19.	
Futures at New York Mar. 13.71. Previous Closing price. 13·22.	
Declined early owing to Longs unloading and advanced later on Bullish Private crop Reports.	
Spot Cotton at New York 14.30. Previous price 13.80	
Spot Cotton at New Orleans 13 3-4 Previous price 13·9-16.	
Tone of Spot Cotton:—Firm.	
Futures at New Orleans Jan. 13·88. Previous price 13.38.	
Futures at New Orleans Mar. 13·97. Previous price 13.47	
Fair Rio Ooxee (No. 7 quality)	10¾
Demand Bills	4.85¼
Silver Commercial bars	61¼

INDIANS IN THE P. W. D.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—You very correctly express the views of the Indian Engineer in the P. W. D. and of those at present preparing to enter that service when you said some weeks ago that the ten per cent. of Indians admissible to the Imperial Branch of the P. W. D. is regarded by them as synonymous with "No admission." Let us look at the official figures. In July 1912 the total number of Assistant and Executive Engineers in the Imperial branch of our Presidency was 75. Of these 16 only were Indians and the remaining 59 were Englishmen. This works out to 21 per cent. and 79 per cent., respectively. And this percentage of 21 must dwindle down to 10 per cent. if the present rule of recruiting only 10 per cent. of the Imperial Engineers from amongst the Indian candidates is continued for some time. But the 10 per cent. rule is not all. There seems to be another unwritten rule that all temporary posts in the Imperial branch of the P. W. D. are to be filled up by imported recruits. For among the 59 English Engineers, above referred to, there are 7 who started as temporary Assistant Engineers and were made permanent within 3 to 5 years' time after the commencement of their service. Now, Sir, if you will look up for an Indian graduate in Engineering who may have been taken up as temporary Assistant Engineer, (I am speaking of this Presidency) you will search in vain. But you will find quite a large number of Indian Engineers qualified in our colleges made to serve on paltry salaries of Rs. 60 per month with little chance of a decent rise and the melancholy prospect of being informed one morning after 10 or 15 year's honest service that they are "no longer needed."

Next, we may consider the rule of taking only 10 per cent. Indians in the Imperial branch of the P. W. D. It is difficult to imagine a greater injury to Indians than this 10 per cent rule. In practice the rule comes to this. The selection committee at the India office divides the candidates into two groups, Englishmen and Indians 20 to 25 would be selected from the former and 2 to 3 from the latter. (One of whom might be a Eurasian who never considers his interests as identical with Indians'). The reason that more are not selected from the Indian group is not that they are, in any way of inferior attainments than those of the other group who are selected, but the reason is that they are "coloured." What else is this but a most invidious racial bar?

A word about the system of making appointments by selection. As far as the Indian Engineering students in Britain are concerned, I can safely assert without fear of being contradicted that it is a fact that they have no confidence in this system. How far they are justified in this I shall leave each reader to form his own judgment. Nay, not even the English candidates are all of them ready to vote in favour of this system. They know it has been a bad system and they are convinced that it will be just as bad for them as it has been for their predecessors.

According to the present system a candidate to be eligible for appointment in the Imperial branch of the P. W. D., must have at least one year's practical training. This requisite would be better done away with in the new system, and for this reason: most Indian candidates find it, not difficult, but impossible to take practical training in England. And when one does take it, little opportunity is had during his work here to make use of it. But every selected candidate is kept on probation here for one year after he joins the service, and during this period of probation, I think, he learns much more of his work in life than even several years' practical training before joining service can teach him.

Yours, etc.,
P. B. P.

Oct. 20.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

October 21st			
S. S. Kybfels	Frisins	Hamburg	September 14
S. S. Koweit	Brewis	Jeddah	October 11
S. S. Ardgair	Auld	Barry	September 6
S. S. Hollington	Rodgers	Bhownager	October 20
S. S. Okenfels	Knapps	New York	September 15
S. S. Dumbea	Bousac	Noumea	September 13

DEPARTURES.

October 21st.

S. S. Wachtfels	Heepers	Hamburg & Bremen via Karachi
S. S. Rysbergen	Burger	Calcutta.
S. S. Alfeld	Memawn	Jeddah
S. S. Hild	Salvesen	Bangkok

The following vessels obtained their port clearances on Tuesday:—

S. S. Dumbea	Bousac	Marseilles
S. S. Devanha	Hickey	Shanghai

The following vessels began to load on Tuesday:—

Steamer			
*	Dandolo	for	Calcutta.
„	Adgair	for	Liverpool etc
„	Hollington	for	Barrow in Furness
„	Orissa	for	Persian Gulf

* To Arrive.

S. S. Kybfels:—The Hansa Line steamer Kybfel, 3,159 tons, Captain C. Frisins, arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Hamburg, which port she had left on September 15th with a general cargo.

S. S. Koweit:—The Arab steamer Koweit, 2,336 tons, Captain W. M. Brewis, arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Jeddah, which port she had left on October 11th with ballast.

S. S. Ardgair:—The steamer Ardgair, 3,282 tons, Captain A. Auld, arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Barry, which port she had left on September 6th with balast.

S. S. Hollington:—The steamer Hollington, 2,722 tons, Captain J. S. Rodgers, arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Bhawnager, which port she had left on October 20th with ballast.

S. S. Okenfels:—The Hansa Line steamer Okenfels, 3,542 tons, Captain L. Knapps, arrived in harbour on Tuesday from New York, which port she had left on September 15th with a general corgo.

S. S. Dumbea.—The Massegeries Maritimes Coy's steamer Dumbea, 3,219 tons, Captain P. De Bousac, arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Noumea, which port she had left on September 13th with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Hild:—The steamer Hild, 719 tons, Captain J. Salvesen, sailed on Tuesday for Bangkok, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Alfeld:—The steamer Alfeld, 2,479 tons, Captin H. Memaun, sailed on Tuesday for Jeddah, with a general cargo and 950 pilgrims.

S. S. Dumbea:—The massegeries maritimes Coy's steamer Dumbea, 3,219 tons, Captain P. De Bausac, will sail to-day for Marseilles with a general and same bottom cargo and passengers.

S. S. Devanha:—The P. and O. S. N. Coy's, steamer Devanha, 4,785 tons, Captain W. R. F. Hickey, will sail to-day for Shanghai, with a general cargo and passengers.

"The Agents of the Ellerman Line have been in wireless communication with the S.S. City of London and it has been arranged that passengers should be landed at the Ballard Pier on the morning of the 22nd instant."

"The Ellerman Line S.S. City of Calcutta outward bound left Marseilles on the evening of the 18th instant.

"The same Company's steamer City of Sparta outward bound passed the Canal on the 19th and is due to arrive here on the evening of the 29th instant."

The N. Y. K. steamer Penang Maru left Kobe for Hongkong via Moji on the 19th instant.

TUESDAY, October 21st, 1913.

P. DOCK.

Shed	Steamer	Capt.	Agent
A.	Dongola	Spicer	Hired Transport
B.	Ludgate	Nicholson	J. M. & Co
C.	E. Arenfels	Englage	W. & A. G. & Co.
D. & E.	City of Bombay	Gray	K. N. & Co
F.	Kirkcae	Gibson	J. & Co
G.	Kanzler	Smith	D. M. Khandwani.
H.	Homayun	Murch	T. M. & Co.
M.	Sardar	Weeks	H. S. S. & Co
N.	Baron Dalmeny	Gordon	K. N. & Co
O.	Highland	Monarch Scott	W. & A. G. & Co
P.	Chupra	Macfadien	M. M. & Co

V. DOCK.

2.	Castalia	Mitchell	W. & A. G. & Co
3.	Lighting	Cook	M. M. & Co
4.	Baron Innerdale	Solister	J. & Co
5.	Ehrenfels	Weyhouse	T. M. & Co
9.	Marienbad	Sednara	A. L. S. & Co
10.	S.S. Kamakura Maru	Hori	N. Y. K.
12. & 13	Devenah	Hickey	P. & O. S. & Co
14.	Kasara	Minett	M. M. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Assaye	Coldwell	P. & O. S. N. & Co
Abydos	Davis	B. & A S & Co
Ardgair	Auld	J. M. & Co
Baron Fabrly	Foley	W. & A. G. & Co.
Sechvana	Buckley	T. M. & Co.
Blake	Hill	A. G. & Co
Baroda	Horscroft	M. M. & Co
ClanLamont	Terton	
Dufield	Biddick	
Dumbea	Bousac	M. M. & Co.
Greyvale	Steel	T. M. & Co.
Glendhu	Norrie	K. N. & Co.
Hoseinee	Fanning	T. M. & Co.
Habsburg	Seberich	A.L. S. N. & Co.
Helias	Birg	F. F. C. & Co
Hallington	Rodgers	J. F. & Co.
Ilford	Nicolle	T. M. & Co.
Khosrou	Hannan	T. M. & Co.
Kola	Minert	M. M. & Co.
Kybfels	Frisins	W. & A. G. & Co.
Koweit	Brewis	Arab Steamer
Lhasa	Cutbush	M. M. & Co.
Maloja	Weston	P. & O. S. N. & Co.
Orissa	Redfern	M. M. & Co.
Ocean	Christansen	Bombay & Co.
Okenfels	Knapps	W. & A. G. & Co.
Partala	Amber	M. & Co
Queen Adelaide	Ritson	W. & A. G. & Co
Strathgary	Nem	W. & A. G. & Co
Strathfillan	Mackenzie	W. & A. G. & Co.
Sofala	Moth	M. M. & Co
Strathgarry	Grant	W. & A. G. & Co
Szillah	Nanscawiss	T. M. & Co
Schwedagon	Creagh	J. B. P. & Co
Sestan	Forbes	M. M. & Co.

BAND AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.

By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel F. A. Smith and officers the band of the 2nd Q. V. O. Rajput L. Infantry will play the following Programme of music to-day under the direction of Mr. A. W. Maligiani Bandmaster commencing at 6 p.m. (S. T.) whether permitting.

PROGRAMME.

March	To the Front — Hume
Overture	Light Cavalry — Suppé
Valse	September — Godin
Selection	The Sunshine Girl — Eubens
Intermezzo	On the Road to Moscow — Lootz
Bolero	Tetil Bolero — Ravina
Valse	Wattz Dream — Straces
Patrol	The Oriental Patrol — Kape

THE VICTORIA GARDENS.

A fox has been presented to the Zoological Collection by Mr. Cowasji Jehangir Readymoney.

BUCHANAN'S
"BLACK & WHITE"
SCOTCH WHISKEY.
Sold Everywhere.

SAPAT LOTION.

An efficient remedy for ringworm. This medicine is a perfumed water which does not spoil clothes and is dried up no sooner it is applied. It clears away ringworm, itch scurvy, rupture in feet, biles of long standing scales, dry pores within three days.

Price As 4 per bottle.

SAPAT & Co.,
Kalbadevi, BOMBAY

THE CENTURY WASHING Co.
COLLARS & SHIRTS GLAZED AT OUR ELECTRIC WORKS LOOK AS GOOD AS NEW.
DRY CLEANING
DONE BY EXPERTS.
DYEING, DRY-CLEANING AND ELECTRIC FINISHING WORKS.
Branch:—
KALBA DEVI

By Appointment to H. H. The Maharaja.

GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR & Co.

Oculists and Scientific Refractionists,
Opp. Telegraph Office, 7, *Hornby Road*,
BOMBAY.

The First and Only Firm.

Who offer their patrons Free Services of a duly qualified Ophthalmic Surgeon from various Eye Hospitals of Euorpe holding British Registrable Diplomas.

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR
EYESIGHT SPECIALIST.
With 23 Years' Practical Experience.

Holds Exceptional Testimonials from H. H. The Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior, the Hon. Sir Lawrence Jenkins, the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty, Mrs Batty, the Hon. Sir N. G. Chandavarkar, the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman, the Hon. Mr. Justice Batchelor, Mr. H. G. Gell, M.V.O., Col. R. H. Forman, R.A.M.C., P.M.O., Bo. Brigade, Lieut.-Col. G. H. Bull, M.D., I.M.S., Lieut.-Col. Peters, M.B., I.M.S., and other high personages.

Prices: Extremely Moderate.
A Pocket Manual "The Human Eye and its Scientific Correction."
Free on application. 204

Eat hearty and enjoy it. Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract creates an appetite, helps to digest food, assists in the body nourishment and strengthens broken down tissues.

Domestic Occurrence.

BIRTHS.

MARDELLIS.—October, 7th at Calcutta, the wife of T. G. Mardellis, of a son.

SIMSON.—October 9th, at Graeme's Gardens, Madras, the wife of Ronald, S. F. Simson, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

GORDON—O'SHANGHNESSY.—At. St. Andrew's Church, Calcutta, on the 14th instant, by the Rev. D. H. Gillan, James Henry Gordon to Helena Elizabeth O'shanghnessy.

ELLIS—COMBEN.—October, 6th, at the Wesleyan Mission Church, Karur, Trichinopoly District by the Rev. A. A. Thomas, B.A., James John, eldest son of the Rev. and Mrs. Jas. Ellis, of Barnsley Yorkshire, to Amy Mildred, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Comben, Beaumont, Market Drayton.

DEATHS.

GLASS.—On October, 11th, at Bombay, Mabel Glass, wife of Rev. J. B. Glass, Chaplain, Bhusawal.

JACKSON.—October 5th, at her residence Umaria C.I., Eugenie Sophia, aged 56 years, wife of O. S. F. Jackson.

NAEGAMVALA.—October 20th, Bai Sunabai, wife of Jehangir Dadabhai Naegamvala, and sister of Navrosji Kharshedji Jamshedji Naegamvala (Share Broker).

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Standing Committee, 4-10.

The Jumna Ginning and Pressing Company, Ordinary General Meeting, Forbes Building, Home Street, 3.

A mail for Egypt and Europe, consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission per Messageries Maritimes steamer Dumbea will be made up at the Bombay General Post Ooffice for despatch to destination at 8 a.m. Letters, etc., for Aden and Berbera, will also be despatched by this steamer. Parcel mails for France closes at the same hour.

Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan and Australia per steamer Devanha will be closed at the General Post Office at 8-30 a:m. Parcel mail for China closes at the same hour.

SATURDAY, October 25.

B. V. R. Boxing Tournament on the Cooperage 9-30 p.m.

SUNDAY, October 26

Bombay Banking Company, Meeting of Depositors. in the Library at Bhai Jivanji Lane, Thakoredwar, 6 p.m.

MONDAY, October 27.

Bombay Banking Company, Meeting of Shareholders at Girgaum 6 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 6-30 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11-30.

America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11 p.m.

BANDRA BUILDINGS ASSOCIATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

SIR,—In August last a meeting of influential residents of Bandra was held in the hall of the Municipal School to discuss the proposal of Mr. Rajram Tukaram to start a "Buildings' Association" on co-operative principles. Mr. Rajaram seems to have studied the question of Urban Co-operation well and in his well-thought out speech he very clearly explained the scheme to those assembled. He was followed by others who almost unanimously supported his scheme.

A Committee was appointed to prepare a scheme in detail and to put it before a public meeting of the residents of Bandra for approval. On the Committee there are men who have been successful in various walks of life.

But nothing has been heard about the working of the Committee or about the public meeting uptill now.

Will the Secretary of the Committee acquaint the public with what fate the beautiful scheme of Mr. Rajaram Tukaram has met?—Yours, etc.

B. H. NAIK, B.A.

Bazar Road, Bandra October 20.

FOOTPATHS IN BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

SIR,—Anent the recent debate in the Corporation relating to the keeping of footpaths in the town in a proper state of repair, allow me through the medium of your valued journal to point out to the authorities the necessity of giving their attention first to the footpaths on the Queen's Road. If these paths or "walks" are properly levelled and gravelled much of the congestion of traffic which we generally see in the evening will be greatly reduced and there will be lesser chances of accidents from motors driven at a very high speed and from horse vehicles which are sometimes driven two and three abreast,—almost in a racing fashion,—and which hardly allow pedestrians to walk freely and safely on the road.—Yours, etc.,

CITIZEN.

Bombay, October 20.

A NEW CHURCH AT PANCHGHANI.

(From Our Correspondent.)

PANCHGANI, Oct. 19.

To-day the Catholic Community of Panchgani for the first time gathered together in the new church which the Bishop of Poona had solemnly blessed at 8 a.m. before the usual Sunday service began. They had already, for several successive years, especially during the Panchgani season, experienced that accommodation in the old church was not sufficient. Accordingly in the month of January, 1912, a beginning was made of the building of the new church. There was much levelling of the site first, then the foundations were dug and on the 9th day of the month of May. His Lordship the Bishop laid the foundation-stone. As it was the day of the Golden Jubilee (as Jesuit) of the Parish Priest, very substantial donations were presented to him towards the funds of the new church by those who wished to show their interest in his new undertaking for the good of the parish. The foundations were finished before the monsoon. After the rains the work was continued and inspite of many draw backs the new church stood complete and ready for the ceremony.

The Bishop, after blessing the church, said mass and gave us an impressive sermon. At 5 p.m. there was the Corpus Christi procession.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

CHEATING THE CURRENCY OFFICE.

At the Esplanade Police yesterday, Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, delivered his decision in the case in which Inspector Morris of the C.I.D., charged Maneksha Nowroji with attempting to cheat the Paper Currency Office in respect of a currency note for Rs. 10, and Nowroji Aderji, his father as well as his sister Shrinbai Nowroji, with abetment. Superintendent Sullivan of the C.I.D., conducted the prosecution, while Mr. Vicaji F. Vicaji defended the three accused. The case for the prosecution was that the first accused went to the Currency Office and tendered the half of a Rs. 10 note for the second half of which payment had been made some three years ago. The accused were found guilty and convicted, the first being sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 100 or, to undergo 15 days' imprisonment in default of payment; the second accused to pay a fine of Rs. 40 with the alternative of seven days' imprisonment and the third accused was fined Rs. 40.

MURDERER COMMITTED TO SESSIONS.

At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Frank Oliviera, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector O'Brien charged Narayen Jadavji a Hindu with committing murder of one Anandji Cooverji, also a Hindu.

The story for the prosecution was that the accused who is a dealer in cream had taken a contract to supply cream at a certain price to one Jiwraj Devji. When the contract expired the deceased agreed to supply cream to Jiwraj at a lower price. This luraged the accused who on the night of September 15, last when the deceased was asleep in his shop at Ardesher Dady Street in Khetwadi, with some other cream sellers went there and stabled the deceased in his throat with a knife. In the morning Sub-Inspector Chimanlal got information about the murder and he went to the spot made inquiries and subsequently arrested the accused.

His Worship after recording evidence committed the accused to stand his trial at the next Criminal Sessions.

THEFT OF A PURSE.

At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday before Rao Bahodur C. H. Setalvad, Second Presidency Magistrate, Mrs. Hirabai Petit residing at Pedder Road charged Gopal Sukaram, her servant with theft of her gold purse containing cash and currency notes amounting to Rs. 224 and belonging to the complainant.

The complainant stated that on the 18th instant she missed her purse. On the same day the accused who was employed as a hamal by the complainant had disappeard. The matter was reported to the police, who instituted a search for the accused and eventually succeeded in arresting him when Rs. 199 were found on his person. The accused pleaded guilty to having stolen the purse and was sentenced to five months' rigorous imprisonment.

MAZAGAON GUNPOWDER EXPLOSION.

VERDICT AT INQUEST.

Yesterday evening Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner, held an inquest on the dead body of Pascal Rozario Rodrigues who died yesterday morning in the Sir J. J. Hospital in consequence of burns received by him as a result of a gunpowder explosion which took place in the yard of Messrs. Marsland Price and Co., at Mazagaon on the morning of the 15th instant.

Mr. William Charles Canse, Yard Foreman of Messrs. Marsland Price and Co., in the course of his evidence, said that on the morning of the 15th instant at about 9 a.m. he was in the works yard at Mazagaon. He saw the deceased, Mr. Sequera, Chargeman Mr. Venkatram, the Storekeeper, and a coolie laying out gunpowder on the ground of the yard in a line. The deceased was at one end and Mr. Sequera was at the other, lighting matches. While witness was talking to Kaloo Dajee, Assistant Storekeeper, he heard a sudden explosion. On hearing the explosion witness looked back and saw the deceased coming towards him with his clothes on fire. The clothes were torn away and it was found that he was severely burnt. The deceased and the three other persons who were also burnt, were then removed to hospital.

Mr. Harold Elliott, Manager of the firm, in the course of his evidence, said that on the 14th instant he saw two small bags of gunpowder lying behind the stores. He got them put in the sample room and asked Rodrigues to bury the bags. He afterwards changed his mind and told him not to touch the powder. Next day when he came to his office at about 9 a.m. he learnt that the deceased and others were burnt by a gunpowder explosion and removed to the Sir J. J. Hospital. He was informed that the deceased and Sequera had tried to burn away the powder and there was an explosion. He blamed the man who took the powder out of the sample room. This was all the powder he had. Witness further deposed to the effect that before he joined the Company, three or four years ago, some blasting operations were done by his Company and gunpowder was then used. He thought these two bags were the remains of the powder then stored.

Mr. J. F. Menuge, Assistant Surgeon of the Sir J. J. Hospital, deposed that Rodrigues died yesterday morning of blood-poisoning supervening the burns received.

The jury returned a verdict that the death of Pascal Rozario Rodrigues was caused on the 21st instant by blood-poisoning following accidental burns received from the explosion of gunpowder.

Enquiry shows that Sequera, though badly burnt, has been making progress and is now removed to his house. Of the two others who are still lying in the hospital, the coolie is said to be in a critical condition.

MAHABLESHWAR.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S RURAL RETREAT.

SHOPS AND SHOPKEEPERS.

(From Our Correspondent.)

Oct. 19.

It is probably somewhat late in the day to contemplate a trip to either Panchghanni or Mahableshwar, but if a beneficial change from all the ills to which human flesh is heir on the plains is needed, it will be found in either of these two salubrious hill-stations. But if the Governor and Lady Willingdon, and Government officials, an abundance of English nurses in charge of rosy children were not pleasantly encountered in the cool leafy lanes every day nobody would trouble to inquire whether Mahableshwar really existed. It is undoubtedly a sleepy hollow as far as things go, and there is little likelihood at social amenities beyond afternoon teas, small dinner parties at Government House, and plenty of tennis. By the way, Lady Willingdon is entitled to immortality. Her Excellency's first consideration on entering rural Government House in April last was to renovate the whole place, and this has been done. The portals were tottering to a fall. They have been propped, the interior has been improved to a wonderful extent and other changes for the better effected.

Their Excellencies well deserve the respite they are having from the whirl of Poona gaiety which ended only a few days ago. Lord Willingdon's favourite recreation appears to be golf. Lady Willingdon and Miss Beaumont-Nesbitt have often been out strolling, and admiring little I. C. S. cherubs by the way-side, halting and talking to them as if the youngsters were diplomats.

"UNDER THE GOVERNOR'S PATRONAGE."

One striking and amusing feature of Mahableshwar is that every pretty shop in the bazaar is "under the distinguished patronage of H.E. the Governor." His Excellency, of course, does not visit any of these shops but the Government House chobdars, in flaming scarlet and gold do, and it is no uncommon sight to see the dignified humble shop-keeper and the chobdar discussing home and Indian affairs over a harmless bottle of soda and a cheap cigarette at any of the shops. The "distinguished patronage" is not infrequently illustrated in penny prints of a long string of Governors and their wives, framed in gilt and displayed on the red-washed walls of the trading quarter of Mahableshwar.

For a full and unvarnished accounts of the daily doings at Government House, it is essential to fraternize with a Mahableshwar shop-keeper. He seems to be in possession of a copy of His Excellency's diary, he knows exactly what the A.-D.-C.'s consume at dinner, and how much they drink at prolonged intervals. I escaped the attack of a playful bull and sought refuse in one of these haunts, and singularly enough, heard for the first time, that Their Excellencys would be leaving Mahableshwar at the beginning of November and would visit Kholapore, Bijapur and Dharwar before going to Bombay. In that case the Mahableshwar exodus begins earlier than usual and in less than a fortnight, the place will be evacuated. Visitors—and they are few—are already packing up.

RIOT AT HOWRAH.

HUNDRED PERSONS CHARGED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Oct 21.

The Deputy Magistrate of Howrah is engaged in hearing a sensational rioting case in which about one hundred persons are charged with rioting. The occurrence took place out of a dispute between two influential Mahomedans of the village Adra, and in the course of the fight several policemen were assaulted and the Sub-Inspector of Bagnan Thana narrowly escaped being pelted to death. The accused had submitted a memorial to the Governor making serious allegations against the local police The hearing has been adjourned.

STATUE OF LORD CLIVE.

TO BE UNVEILED IN CALCUTTA NEXT MONTH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 21.

Arrangements are now being completed for the unveiling of the statue of Lord Clive in Calcutta by Lord Carmichael next month.

HEROINE OF THE SEA.

Miss Grace Woodruff, the Cornish girl, whose heroic but fruitless effort to save her mother from drowning was reported in "The Daily Mail", is lying in a critical condition at her home at Mylor, near Falmouth, from pneumonia caused by her experience.

Their boat having capsized in a squall, Miss Woodruff, who is aged twenty and a strong swimmer, struck out for the shore a mile away, supporting her mother, who died in her arms on the way. On the shore she found the boatman lying exhausted. She brought him round and helped him to scale a cliff. To her, he said at the inquest on Mrs. Woodruff, he owed his life.

RADIUM AS CURE FOR CANCER.

RESULTS OF A GREAT DISCOVERY.

EXPERIMENTAL TRIUMPH.

The world has learned of a tremendous scientific achievement says the "Pall Mall Gazette." At the Radium Institute, where for two years a wonderful work has been carried on in silence, the discovery has been made that the emanation of radium is as efficient for curative purposes as radium itself. The discovery widens immensely the whole field of radium therapy, and opens up a vista of possibilities of inconceivable value to the human race.

WHAT HAS BEEN DONE.

While the word "cure" is taboo at the Radium Institute, cures, in the ordinary sense of the word, have been effected, and the dread scourge of cancer has lost half its terrors.

In the words of Sir Frederick Treves, the discovery has only one parallel, the burning bush of Moses.

Scientists have known that radium gives off a gas, which is called the emanation, but its value was unknown. Now it has been established that it has a curative value as great as radium.

The statement of certain facts is essential to a full appreciation of the value of the discovery.

Just four grammes of radium are in the possession of the institute, this amount being worth the sum of £80,000, the reputed price of radium being £20 per milligramme. One and a half grammes are specially set aside for the production of the emanation, the romainder being used in the everyday treatment of visiting patients.

It is estimated that radium falls to half-strength in from 2,000 or 2,500 years, so that many generations will pass before there need be any fear of reduction in the quantity of the emanation available.

RADIUM WATER.

This emanation can be conveyed to medical men all over the country for use among their own patients. What this means can hardly be fully understood at the moment.

Mr. A. E. Hayward Pinch, the medical superintendent of the institute, has disclosed another branch of the institute work—namely, radium water.

Some 500 bottles of this radium water are being sent out every week, and Mr. Pinch characterised the results of drinking it as wonderful. The radium or emanation water—here again the process of preparation takes away nothing from the original substance—is four or five times as strong as the best known spa water, and is not unpleasant in taste. It has been tried in a great many cases of arthritis deformans, a generic term for some effections of the joints, such as rheumatoid arthritis, rheumatic gout, gout, and rheumatism. Out of 100 cases so treated the benefit in 40 per cent. has been most marked. The course of treatment consists of drinking half a pint of the emanation water six days a week for six weeks, though more than one course may be necessary.

What can radium, radium emanation, and radium water do?

WHAT HAS BEEN DONE.

The answer is supplied by the record of some remarkable results:

A particularly interesting case was that of a woman with a large periostel sarcoma (cancer) of the collar-bone, Warned by highly competent surgeons that the only operative treatment possible consisted of removing the whole arm and shoulder (an operation with a 30 per cent. mortality rate), the patient applied as a last resort for treatment at the institute. A tube of 100 milligrammes of radium was embedded in the rumour for twelve hours on two consecutive days. Within a month all signs of the growth had disappeared and now after the lapse of six months, there are no signs of recurrence.

Another case which has its counterpart among the Middlesex cases was that of a schoolmistress of thirty-five, who, in March 1912, consulted a leading hospital surgeon for a growth in the neck. Inoperable carcinoma (cancer) of the thyroid gland in the neck was diagnosed and radium advised. The patient had three series of radium treatment between March and June, 1912. On reporting for examination in September, 1912, enlargement and hardness of thyroid had disappeared, general condition was good, and she had gained weight. The patient returned to her work as schoolmistress.

How can the discovery be utilised?

CONVEYANCE.

Sir Frederick Treves explains that for the conveyance of emanation they had invented hollow plates and tubes into which, by a special process, the gas was drawn and then fixed by being put in liquid air. The power sank to a half in 3.5 days, and finally, vanished.

The medical adviser of a patient who required an application of, for instance, fifty milligrammes of radium—the value of the actual substance would be £1,000—would receive a plate containing emanation of the equivalent of that quantity. As for the cost, the doctor who wanted a tube of 100 milligrammes would be charged twelve guineas for its use for twenty-four hours. He would receive with it instructions for the application.

In the last ten days the Institute had sent out thirteen pieces of apparatus, representing 860 milligrammes, the equivalent value in radium proper being £17,200. "We have demonstrated," Sir Frederick went on, "that the emanation is positively the same therapeutically as radium. One gramme of radium gives 160 milligrammes of emanation in twenty-four hours."

STRIKING RESULTS.

While the complete disappearance of cancerous growths under radium treatment are being recorded, Mr. Pinch declares that the most striking results have been obtained with rheumatic cases of all sorts from drinking radium water:—

Out of every hundred cases of all kinds of "rheumatics," including advanced rheumatoid arthritis, 40 per cent. have shown "most marked improvement," 30 per cent. have "derived benefit," and the other 30 per cent. have been unchanged.

One instance is described of a woman who on her first visit took two minutes to drag herself ten yards from his office to the treatment room, although aided by two crutches and a friend. After two six-weeks' courses of drinking half a pint of radium water six days a week she had walked into the hospital after a busy morning's shopping without crutch or stick.

It was to a suggestion of the late King that the institute owed its inception, and the cost of the land on which it stands, of the building and equipment, as well as of the radium, has been borne by Viscount Iveagh and Sir Ernest Cassel.

THE RADIUM WATER.

The extraordinary public interest aroused by the announcement has resulted in many inquiries being made as to how radium water is to be obtained.

The water is, of course, supplied at the instance of a patient's medical man. and Mr. Pinch, the medical superintendent of the Institute, permitted a representative of the "Pall Mall Gazette" to inspect the despatching department.

At present nearly 300 bottles of radium water are sent out every week. The water is drawn from small glass tanks and filled into specially prepared glass bottles measuring about four inches by two inches.

The bottles are of ordinary transparent glass, but are fitted with glass stoppers, which are sealed with a special paraffin solution when full. They are then encased in brown packing-paper, and placed in tin canisters to await addressing and despatching by post.

Each bottle contains a sufficient supply for one week.

TRIALS OF A LECTURER.

AMUSING STORIES BY SIR ERNEST SHACKLETON.

Sir Ernest Shackleton, the famous Antarctic explorer, addressing an audience of men at the Browning Settlement, Walworth, on Sept. 28, told some amusing stories of his experiences as a lecturer says the "Westminster Gazette." He said that after he had returned from the first expedition with the late Captain Scott, he went up to Scotland to get some golf and a rest. One day he received a letter from Harrow School asking him to give them a lecture. He did not want to go, so he wrote back fixing a prohibitive price as he thought, and asked for a fee of £30, exclusive of expenses. To his great amazement the offer was accepted, and he duly gave the lecture. On the strength of that he wrote to the authorities at Eton, the rival school, and offered his services at an equal rate of remuneration. The reply came back: "Dear Sir,—This is five times as much as we pay to really first-class lecturers." (Loud laughter.)

On another occasion he was giving a lecture at Leith on "Scotland," and he had paid £5 for the hall and £1 10s. in advertising. Other expenses amounted to another £1. He drove from Edinburgh to the hall, and instructed his cabman to wait for him. Going into the building he found an audience awaiting him, which consisted of an old, decrepit-looking man, two women, and a couple of children. (Laughter.) Anxious to increase the number of his auditors, he went down to the cabby and said, "I will pay for somebody to hold the horse, and you can come up and hear the lecture." The man at once replied, "Oh, no, thank you, sir, I am all right where I am." (Loud laughter.)

The lecture was, however, given to the bitter end, and at the close there were twenty-five people present. Next day he was sorrowfully recounting his experiences to his wife and calculating his losses. "Twenty-five people at a shilling a head," he was saying, "makes the total receipts £1 5s." "Oh," chimed in his better half, "you must deudct two shillings from that. I sent the cook and one of the maids." (More laughter.)

On another occasion, in a small town in the north, before the proceedings were timed to commence, he took a peep through a curtain to see what sort of an audience he was likely to have. Takings looked promising, and he said so. "Yes," said the chairman. "I think you are going to have as big an audience as the handbell ringers had last week." (Laughter.)

In his address Sir Ernest paid a striking tribute to Browning as the poet of action. All explorers, he declared, read and loved poetry, and men whose lives were laid on the hard places of the world loved poetry and literature far more than people who sat down at desks and lolled, in easy chairs. "It lies on the knees of the gods," added the speaker, "whether another expedition goes south, but if it does go it will be with the same hopes and aspirations as animate this Settlement. If one can add one brick to the sum of human knowledge we shall not have failed."

SCHOLARSHIPS FOR SWIMMING.

PLAN FOR FINDING OLYMPIC TALENT.

Details of the Olympic Games preparations being made by the Amateur Swimming Association show that no effort is to be spared to find able representatives for the old country at Berlin in 1916, says the "Daily Mail."

Scholarships are to be instituted to assist the more promising boys and girls to continue their swimming training after leaving school. The scholarships are to be instituted and maintained by local effort, but £100 is estimated as the cost of setting the necessary machinery to work.

"That this innovation will be successful is already amply proved," the association state. "Local authorities appreciate the advantages that will accrue, and have required little persuasion to grant the necessary free bathing facilities. As a definite means of ensuring more and better swimmers in the future this part of the scheme must be successful."

The association also propose to appoint professional instructors to teach various swimming strokes, and experienced amateurs are to be enlisted for the same purpose. High and fancy diving are to be encouraged and gold and silver medals are to be offered swimmers doing certain time tests. The association estimate the cost of their scheme at about £1,745 for the first year, the professional instructors who are to train the most promising talent costing £1,050.

TREACHER AND CO.

RESULT OF POLL.

DIRECTORS WIN BY ONE VOTE.

The adjourned extraordinary meeting of the shareholders of Messrs. Treacher and Company Limited was held yesterday afternoon in the Company's premises, Mr. A. M. Tod presiding.

The meeting was adjourned on the last occasion for the declaration of the poll that was taken on the proposal of winding up the Company.

The scrutineers having handed in the result, the chairman declared it as follows:—

For the proposition: 964.

Against the proposition: 322.

As a three-fourths majority was necessary and as the majority fell short by two votes, the proposition was declared lost.

Several shareholders thereupon excitedly said that in view of this result, namely, that the directors won by one vote only, they were determined to bring this matter up again after three months.

In counting the votes, the scrutineers had rejected 58 votes for the proposition and 52 votes against it for various irregularities.

GAS ELECTRIC RAILWAY TRAIN.

LATEST EQUIPMENTS.

On the line of the Pittsburg and Lake Erie Railroad Company a train consisting of a gas electric motor-car, by the General Electric Company, of Schenectady, and a trailer built by the Wason Manufacturing Company, of Springfield, Mass., has been in operation for nearly a year. It runs on the main line between the ordinary steam-driven trains, and is being utilized for local passenger service between Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and the town of College. The distance between Pittsburg and College is just over 31 miles, and the run includes three stops. It has been found that the train can average 50 miles an hour, and the actual times recorded between the terminal stations with three stops have been as low as 49min., while with two stops the distance has been covered in 42mins. The placing of this train between the ordinary steam trains implies considerable confidence in this method of equipment, as the line is used not only for a heavy passenger service, but also a large goods traffic, and any interruption would have serious consequences, says "The Times."

The train is equipped with motors of a total horse-power of 200, and the motor-car, which seats 42 persons, is 42½ft. long and 10ft. 5in. wide. It is rather shorter than the usual gas electric motor-car as developed by the General Electric Company, because it has been designed especially for use with a trailer. This trailer is 38ft. long over the body and seats 80 people. The motor-car has a rear-platform entrance, and the trailer has platform entrances both at the front and the rear. The motor-car has three sections, of which one is a smoking department, the second, 12ft. long, is a front cab in which the engine and dynamo, controller, &c.; are installed, and the third, 6ft. long, is for luggage. The total weight of the motor-car is 36 tons, and that of the trailer 22 tons, so that there is a good distribution of weight over the total wheel base.

OFFICERS SHIPWRECKED.

RUSSIAN GENERAL SWIMS ASHORE.

Reuter's St. Potersburg, correspondent wired on September 29:—

According to the newspapers, the Russian Government steamer General Bobrykoff ran on a rock about thirty-eight miles from Willmanstrow, Finland, and sank in a few minutes.

The vessel had on board the Chief of Staff of the St. Petersburg military district, Major-General Gielevitch, the Brigade Commander of the Finnish Rifle Brigade, General Notbeck, the Chief of Staff of the fortress of Viborg, and another officer.

A private steamer, however, came to the assistance of the stranded vessel in time to take off the passengers. Before her arrival General Notbeck had plunged into the water and succeeded in swimming to the shore.

DOUBLE LIFE.

A curious instance of a "double life"—a man who is "something in the City" to his wife and family, but conceals from them the true nature of the humble calling—is related in the "Daily Mail".

"Recently I had reason to complain about the conduct of a commissionaire in a City office," he writes. "The trouble was not serious and the man was not dismised, but I had a reason for wanting his private address. He immediately became much upset and implored me not on any account to call at his house.

"I have grown-up daughters in good positions," he explained, 'and they don't know what my real position is. I have been able my spare time to make money enough to educate them well.'

"I know of another man who is a waiter. His people are quite ignorant of his occupation save that he goes to the City. I have heard, too, of sweeps who go to their work in starched shirts and collars to conceal the fact from their families."

DESTROYER OF DESTROYERS.

The light-armoured cruiser Aurora, the first of a new type of vessel built to drive destroyers from the sea, was launched on Sept. 30, at Devonport Dockyard by Mrs. Lambert, who was accompanied by her husband, Mr. George Lambert, Civil Lord of the Admiralty. The Aurora is an extraordinary ship in every respect. Displacing only about 3,700 tons, she is to carry 2in. armour and a heavy battery for her size, while her speed is to be about thirty knots. She burns only oil in her furnaces.

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OCTOBER

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Reserve Fund	,,	1,00,000

The Hon'ble Sir PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, K.C.I.E. (Chairman.)

CURRENT ACCOUNTS : 3 per cent. per annum allowed on daily balances over Rs. 500 from January to June and 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.

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The following figures of the working capital show the Bank's Progrse Art the first

1st January 1912	Rs.	8,48,000
30th April ,,	,,	24,77,000
31st July ,,	,,	52,35,600
31st December ,,	,,	14,00,000

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Age next birth. day.	With Profits. Rs. a.
20	21-10
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35	31-5
40	36-11
45	43-14

These Premiums would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

October 22, 1913.

THE INDIAN DEMAND IN SOUTH AFRICA.

It is not surprising, in view of the weak attitude of the Imperial Government in regard to the South African Immigration Act, that the Union Government does not become less insolent in its assumption that the whole decision of the matter rests in its hands. We are now condescendingly informed in a Reuter's telegram that "the South African Government would not welcome any sort of interference by the Government of India by way of investigation into the status of Indians in South Africa." We are not aware that any such interference (*sic*) had been proposed. We wish it had. Unfortunately the Government of India apparently has no powers in the matter. It can but protest and urge upon the Secretary of State the justice and desirability of intervention by the Imperial Government, which, presumably, it has done or is about to do. But we may well resent and protest against the domineering tone of this announcement, which makes it more than ever hopeless to expect that anything but a firm insistence by the Imperial Government on a proper recognition of the status and rights of British Indian subjects in South Africa will ever bring about any improvement in their treatment. What has been proposed, and what we hope will be pressed upon the Secretary of State by the Government of India, is a conference in which India, South Africa and the Imperial Government would be represented, with a view to arriving at some solution of a difficulty, which Indians are anxious neither to aggravate nor prolong, but which can never be settled except by the satisfaction of the very reasonable and moderate demands which now represent the minimum which they can accept with a due regard for their self-respect and undoubted rights. The statement of the South African Government is evidently a threat intended to frighten the Indian community in South Africa into stopping the Passive Resistance Movement. But it is not necessarily an empty threat. The Botha Government is secure in the knowledge that the Indian community has been abandoned to its tender mercies by Lord Crewe and his colleagues, and it can not only threaten, but it is justified in supposing that it can carry its threats into practice. When it goes on to say, therefore, that "there is no chance that the existing law will be altered, but administrative measures meeting some of the points raised by Indians will be devised," it imagines no doubt that it is taking quite a generous course. The strong position in which the negative attitude of the Imperial Government has placed General Botha and his Cabinet, however, and the threats of the latter following thereon, will, we believe, only serve further to strengthen the determination of the Indian community in South Africa to resist to the uttermost, by every means in their power, the attempt to persist in a law which places them in a position far worse than that of the Uitlanders under President Kruger's Government, for whom Great Britain went to war; and which is, we believe, intended to harass and humiliate them into quitting the land where they have been so treacherously treated. And it makes it the more incumbent on the leaders of opinion in this country to use all the energy in their power to assist their fellow-countrymen in the unequal struggle into which they have been forced.

A local contemporary, which ought to know better, tells us that "comparatively little is heard of the South African standpoint on the vexed question of the treatment of Indians in that country." It continues:—

> Consequently in India there is a tendency to let judgment go by default against the Colonial case. It is taken for granted that hostility to Indian immigration arises primarily and almost exclusively from racial prejudice. If that were so, we should be quite content that South Africans should keep silence. Mere racial prejudice has no claim to be heard at the bar of British public opinion. But thoughtful people must already have felt that there must be more legitimate elements in the opposition of the Colonies to the Indian claims. Some of them are now set forth in an article by Mr. H. T. Tamplin in the current number of "United Empire," the journal of the Royal Colonial Institute. Mr. Tamplin argues that the whole question on its Colonial side is one of self-preservation. The white race is so numerically inferior that unrestricted Oriental immigration would involve its being swamped in course of time.

Such ignorance of the actualities of the situation is extraordinary. The question of the self-preservation of the white race went out of the controversy long ago,—was allowed to go out of it by the Indians themselves, whether wisely or not there is no use in discussing now. And Mr. Tamplin, and many others who bring forward the same argument, are merely trying to throw dust in the eyes of those whose interest and sympathies may be aroused on behalf of the Indians in South Africa. Mr. Tamplin writes,—according to our contemporary,—with a sublime indifference to facts and a hyprocrisy that is transparent to anyone who knows anything of the history and conditions of South Africa. We are asked to believe that "the Europeans must resist further Asiatic immigration for the sake of the natives, who are computed to number one hundred millions, south of the Equator." And if the European is to

> uplift "the superb Bantu race" to a higher stage of civilisation, he cannot afford any further complication of the racial situation in South Africa. It is quite true that the Indians represent a high stage of civilisation but it is a civilisation which has never yet proved its capacity to elevate primitive and barbarian people. The existence of fifty millions of depressed classes in India itself does not encourage a belief that the transference of Indian civilisation to Africa would be a positive benefit to the African natives.

And on this sickening exhibition of all the qualities of Chadband and Pecksniff combined the "Times of India" actually remarks that it is "glad to call attention to this statement of the Colonial case." because it believes "Indian public opinion has yet to study this extremely difficult problem in all its bearings." The need for study lies nearer home than our contemporary knows. Mr. Tamplin probably knows quite well that his preposterous representation of the Colonial case would be laughed at in South Africa itself, and it is merely prepared for the delectation of the readers of "United Empire," who, no doubt, will be highly edified by this touching concern for the uplifting of the "superb Bantu race." But solemnly to ask us to accept this sort of stuff in Bombay is an impertinence. If anyone is likely to be in the least taken in by it, we would ask them to study the statistics of the coloured population of South Africa during, say, the last half-century, and to ask Sir Rider Haggard, an unrivalled authority on the native races of South Africa, and an Imperialist above suspicion, to tell them what he thinks of the devastating and deplorable effects of the influence of the European inundation on the "superb Bantu race." To complete their study they might take a trip to South Africa and observe the ennobling traits of the people who, in their task of "uplifting" the "superb Bantu," would not have him contaminated by the Indian immigrant. They may come back with the conviction that the complete transference of the fifty millions of the depressed classes of India might be more "uplifting" to the Bantu than some of the immigration which comes from other parts of the world.

However, Mr. Tamplin's nonsense, as we have said, has no bearing on the present controversy. There is no suggestion, there is no possibility, of unrestricted Indian immigration into South Africa, though, as a matter of actual fact, the Indian has as much right to be in South Africa as the European, or as the South African has to be in India, or as anyone has to be anywhere outside his own country. But the Indian in South Africa is not asking for his rights. He is asking for a small fraction of them. He is demanding that, having been allowed to go to the country and settle in it, he should be permitted to enjoy the ordinary decencies of a civilised state; that he and his family should be allowed to come and go, according to their desires and necessities, that his legal wife should be recognised as his wife, and not given a different status, and that he should in brief be relieved from the operation of a law which is devised to harass and humilitate him. Public opinion in this country is in no need of further instruction in the matter. It knows for how little the Indian in South Africa is asking, and how monstrously it is refused to him. And it will not and cannot let the matter rest, until agitation has won for the Indian community in South Africa the minimum which it demands.

THE DUTY OF THE DOMINIONS.

The Home papers received by the last mail give the full text of an impassioned appeal made at Halifax (Nova Scotia) on September 16, by Mr. R. L. Borden, Prime Minister of Canada, in support of his naval policy. On the same subject Sir Wilfred Laurier has just spoken, as reported by Reuter, at Joliette, Quebec, on Monday, declaring that, if Mr. Borden introduced a Naval Bill similar to the last, the Liberals would oppose it equally strongly. In his speech at Halifax Mr. Borden explained at length the naval position of Canada at the present time and discussed the Imperial position generally. He closely examined the past history of the Canadian attitude towards the defence of the Empire, defended his policy of immediate help as the only one which met the existing circumstances and, while deploring the necessity of armaments, maintained that a free pathway across the seas was the first condition of the Empire's existence. In May last we pointed out in these columns the perversity of Sir Wilfred Laurier's attitude towards Mr. Borden's policy on this vital question, and it was through this short-sighted opposition that a large part of the recent Canadian session was wasted in deliberate and defiant obstruction of the Naval Aid Bill. Indeed, from his accession to office in 1896, until 1909, Sir Wilfrid Laurier has absolutely and, it must be admitted, obstinately, refused to permit any co-operation whatever by Canada in the common defence of our commerce, our coasts, and our interests upon the high seas. It may be remembered that, at the last Imperial Conference, Sir Wilfrid explicitly stated on behalf of his Government that he did not wish to consult with the Imperial Government on matters of foreign policy, because consultation implied responsibility. If this were really true of the Canadian people as a whole, it could only mean that Canada refused to accept her share in the burden of a common destiny, and we might well despair of the continuance of any kind of great Imperial organisation whatsoever. To the plain man it is clear that there can only be a sort of union between self-governing States without consultation on matters of common concern, and Sir Wilfrid's position must appear hopelessly inconsistent, unless he is, consciously or unconsciously, working for the complete severance of Canada from the Mother Country. Indeed, Mr. Borden accused Sir Wilfrid of directing a policy designed to sever the Dominion's connections with the Empire "as a ripe apple falls from the tree"; and added incisively that Sir Wilfrid thought that, "in the meantime, there would be a certain advantage in the British connection, and in the protection of the British flag, and of the British fleet; but not a dollar was to be paid, and not a finger lifted for our common defence." In other words, no assistance in time of peace, and neutrality in time of war: that we conceive to be the policy of the Leader of the Opposition.

That the self-governing Dominions can with decency evade no longer their obligation to share in the burden of Imperial Defence is obvious. Their debt to the Empire in this respect,—a debt that India has for all these years paid to the full,—is already heavily in arrears, and even Sir Wilfrid Laurier does not pretend that there is no obligation to contribute. But he favours the policy of a separate little navy, which, besides being almost impossible of practical achievement, would serve no good purpose. In a leading article on May 8th last, we explained the inherent absurdity of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's scheme of a little local navy, inasmuch as navies are instruments of international relations and must reflect a national policy. How are the Colonies to determine a national policy in the matter of defence, without any reference to the general needs of the defence of other parts of the Empire? And how, again, are they to do this without determining the foreign policy which the little local navies are to execute? The answers to these questions are obvious; and, though for the moment Mr. Borden's proposals have been foiled, we believe the defeat is temporary and that the duty of Canada in the matter of naval co-operation with the rest of the Empire will be adequately discharged, for the unity of the Empire is clearly impossible if its greatest Dominion adopts the policy of scampering under the cover of neutrality in time of danger or trouble.

DAY BY DAY.

Trafalgar Day.

Yesterday was Trafalgar Day. The hearts of Englishmen cannot but be stirred by the memories recalled by the circumstances of Nelson's glorious death and victory. Even in India, every schoolboy reads with a glow of enthusiasm the story of the crowning achievement of one of England's greatest heroes, an achievement which marked the beginning of her unchallenged supremacy on the sea. The Nelson Monument in London is only one of the signs of the nation's gratitude and, yesterday at least, it must have eloquently reminded the Londoner that "England expects every man to do his duty."

Mr. Arnold's Indian Assistant.

Mr. Nirmal Chandra Sen, a brother of the Dowager Maharani of Cooch Behar, is the person who has just been appointed Indian Assistant to Mr. Arnold, and not Mr. Narendra C. Sen, as erroneously reported by Reuter. The mistake is probably due to the presence at present in England of Mr. Narendra Nath Sen, a judge in Cooch Behar, who is also connected with the family. Mr. Nirmal Sen, the Educational Adviser's new assistant, who is well-known in both European and Indian society in Calcutta and Darjeeling, was for a short time in the Opium Department, which he left to join the staff of the Maharaja of Cooch Behar. He has, so far as we know, no educational qualifications, but no doubt his social accomplishments, genial personality and well-known tact will be of service to Mr. Arnold in his difficult task.

Charles Bookfield.

The death of Mr. Charles Brookfield, which Reuter announces to-day, removes an interesting and attractive personality from English theatrical and social life. "Charley" Brookfield was a son of Canon Brookfield and a nephew of Arthur Hallam. He made his first appearance on the stage in 1879, in "Still Waters Run Deep" as Gimlet. The Bancrofts then took him up and it was during his long engagement with them, lasting from 1880 to 1884, that he established himself as one of the leading light comedians of the English stage. Few actors have appeared in a greater variety of pieces, from French farce, burlesque and musical comedy to heavy drama. But it was not only as an actor that Brookfield was known and distinguished. He was a popular figure in Society and, while without originality as an author, he was a very successful adapter of French plays, and an invaluable collaborator with anyone who was looking for a co-author who thoroughly understood the technique of the stage and dramatic construction. There was great astonishment two years ago when Mr. Brookfield was appointed Examiner of Plays in conjunction with Mr. Redford, as a result of the enquiry into the working of the censorship; for Mr. Brookfield had often enough been concerned in the production of pieces that might be called risque, while on one occasion he was actually himself a victim of the censor!

The Late Mr. Arthur Chamberlain.

Mr. Arthur Chamberlain, who has just died, was the younger brother of the great statesman. He had been head of the great firm of Kynochs, the ammunition manufactures, for many years and was a hard-headed business man of great capacity. He had been Mayor of Birmingham and was, locally almost as great a figure as his brother. It is a curious coincidence that his death has occurred almost simultaneously with the appointment of Sir Rufus Isaacs to the Lord Chief-Justiceship, for it was by his cross-examination of Mr. Arthur Chamberlain in the famous Kynochs case, in which the "Morning Leader" was sued by him for libel, that Sir Rufus set the seal on his career, and established himself as the most popular lawyer on the Liberal side in politics. It may be remembered that Mr. Arthur Chamberlain was one of the strongest opponents of his brother's Tariff Reform proposals. He came out hot and strong in favour of Free Trade and presided at more than one meeting held in the Midlands to protest against Tariff Reform.

New Japanese Dreadnoughts.

The strength of the Japanese navy will shortly receive some notable additions. Besides the battleship Kongo, on her way home, three new battleships of the Dreadnought type are almost completed. One is the Hieyi, sister ship to the Kongo, being armoured at the Yokosuka Arsenal; and the others are the Haruna and the Kirishima. The former is building at the Kawasaki Dockyard and the latter at the Mitsubishi Dockyard. They are expected to be launched in a few months. According to the "Japan Mail," the Haruna and the Kirishima are the largest and best equipped that have ever been constructed in that country. They each measure 214 metres in length and 28 metres in breadth. The gross tonnage aggregates 27,500 tons, the chief armament being eight 14-inch guns and sixteen 6-inch guns. The horse power is 64,000, the speed twenty-seven and a half knots, and the boilers installed number thirty-six.

Indian Doctor's Interview with Sultan.

An interesting account of an interview with H. I. M. the Sultan of Turkey appears in the Diary of Dr. Muhammad Hussain, in charge of the First Indian Red Crescent Medical Mission organised by the Anjuman-i-Zeyaul Islam of Bombay. Dr. Muhammad Hussain says:—

> "Their Excellencies Izzeth Pasha, the War Minister, and Mahmood Pasha, the Minister of the Marine, had arranged for our interview with H. I. M. the Sultan. Bessim Omar Pasha telephoned to the Prime Minister to know when we would be received in the Palace. 2-30 p.m. was fixed. We reached the Palace in time. The Physician of H. I. M., Khairi Bey, and the Lord Chamberlain, Khaleel Khursheed Bey, received us in the Reception Hall, and we were offered cigarettes, coffee and sherbet in cups of gold. We were then led into an adjoining room. H. I. M. the Sultan then entered through a side door. We all respectfully saluted him. His Majesty then graciously replied to our salutations and thanked us for the work we had done here in trying to alleviate the sufferings of the wounded Turkish soldiers. He also expressed his thanks to all Indians for the sympathy shown to Turkey at the time of our troubles. There was an English interpreter and he explained to His Majesty that it was only our sense of duty, our love to our Caliph that brought us here, and we were extremely thankful for the great appreciation of our very humble service. Hakim Sirajuddin Sahib then spoke in Persian. H. I. M. spoke in very good Persian and permitted us to kiss his hands. Then all our members had the happiness of kissing our Caliph's hand. H. I. M. was very much touched and said he felt extremely happy."

Our Ports.

A table compiled by the "Indian and Eastern Engineer," gives a comparison of the main heads of expenditure in the six chief ports of India at the beginning and at the close of the decade 1902—1912. The totals, in lakhs of rupees, taking them in round figures, have increased in Calcutta from 72¾ to 133½; in Bombay from 56 to 77½; in Madras from 10 to 16½; in Karachi from 14½ to 30½; and in Rangoon from 14½ to 37. In Chittagong the expenditure has risen from Rs 97,000 to 1¾ lakhs. The expenditure on works and repairs included in these totals in 1912 amounted to about 9 lakhs in Calcutta; 12½ in Bombay; 1¾ in Madras; 1¾ in Karachi; and 10¾ in Rangoon; while Chittagong spent Rs. 35,500.

Mahim Improvements.

Writing on the development of Mahim, a correspondent hopes that this will be earnestly taken in land by the Corporation. He remarks that the cutting of a cross road or so, setting back a street or two or improvising a drain and diverting its discharge of sullage into the nearest tank or gully, are not enough and tend rather to retared than encourage the general development of the place. The correspondent adds:—

> The Imperial Revenues have hitherto to a considerable extent reaped the benefit from the toddy trees and it strikes me as only fair that the Main Road—Bellasis Road to Kurla—Agra Delhi—Mahim connection be built at Government expense, the Corporation confining their contribution to drains and open spaces while the cross roads should be acquired by the acquisition and sale of frontages. Personally I prefer the agency of the Improvement Trust for the work for they have the necessary establishment to undertake at once and complete works of this nature as also the powers to acquire and sell frontages.

Old Bombay Auctioneering Firm.

Owing to the death of some of the members of the firm of Messrs. Crawford and Company, the local auctioneers, it was decided some time ago to dispose of the business and on Saturday before last a public auction was held on the premises of the firm. The bidders started off with Rs. 5,000 and at the rate of Rs. 1,000, in advance, the figure reached Rs. 12,000, after which, by the progression of Rs. 500, the business was knocked down to a group of three gentlemen, two of whom, we are informed, are members of the Crawford family. The Crawfords started auctioneering business in Bombay seventy years ago and during this long period they had the patronage of all the Government offices and other public and quasi-public bodies.

New Gramaphone Records.

There is an excellent selection of orchestral pieces, ballads and humorous songs in the latest issue of "His Master's Voice" records. The band of the Coldstream Guards is very finely represented in three double-sided records containing two selections from "Princess Ida," the overture to "Mignon," Tschaikowsky's "Swan Lake Ballet," and two brilliant *tarantelles*, respectively. The latter are very remarkable examples of the brilliance and spirit with which Lieut. Mackenzie Rogan's famous band performs. Other orchestral records are the "Nocturne" and "Marriage of the Dwarfs" from Grieg's Lyrische Suite, delightfully played by the new Symphony Orchestra, and there are also several irresistible Ragtime selections by Max Steiner's Ragtime Orchestra and others. The ballads include a beautiful rendering of Maud Valerie White's "So We'll Go no More a-Roving" by Mr. Gervase Elwes, while the recent death of Mr. Stephen Adams lends additional interest to the record of one of his most popular ballads, "The Valley by the Sea," which is charmingly rendered by Madam Edna Thornton. Another double-sided record gives us two of Easthope Martin's "Song of the Fair," sung with characteristic freshness and charm by Mr. Thorpe Bates and "I Listen for Your Coming" by Miss Ruby Helver, the lady tenor. Miss Perceval Allen's rendering of "The First of June" and a very attractive setting of the old ballad. "Where Are Your Going to My Pretty Maid"? by Sydney Smith, sung by Madam Edna Thornton and Mr. Robert Radford, is on the other side of this record. The humorous items of the October catalogue include some of Miss Helen Mar's characteristic American stories, and a Plantation song by Mr. Charles Tree. No doubt one of the most popular features of the month's issue, however, will be Mr. George Robey's "Tempt me Not—From a Woman's Point of View." In this the famous comedian has adapted the song which has already attained immense popularity to the feminine aspect with results, it is needless to say, of a highly humorous character.

LABOUR DISPUTE SETTLEMENT.

RE-STARTING OF OVER A MILLION SPINDLES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 20.

It is estimated that the compensation from the Masters' Federation to the owners of factories closed during the past six months owing to bad spinning disputes, will amount to sixty thousand sterling. A special levy will be made on the members. The re-starting of over a million spindles is regarded as serious for the yarn market in view of the possibility of early over-production.

CRISIS IN THE SHARE MARKET.

BUSINESS SUSPENDED.

MR. BYRAMJI FILES HIS PETITION.

SUCCESS OF THE BEAR OPERATORS.

REMARKABLE SITUATION.

The sensation which occurred in the Bombay Share Market on Monday has developed into a situation unique in the history of what may be termed the "Wall Street of Bombay," at least since the days of the never-to-be forgotten debacle of the famous Premchand Roychand. The general body of persons who interest themselves in stocks and shares and frequent the share-bazar were much surprised when yesterday morning they found that by the consensus of opinion of the directors it was decided for the present that the Market should be closed for business.

The explanation of the matter is that the small but pertinacious band of Bear operators who had worked so assiduously for the past few days with the result that they succeeded in causing the slump which occurred on Monday, had evidently made up their minds to continue their tactics, notwithstanding the fact that they had brought about the downfall of the large Bull operator, Mr. Jehangir Byramji, who has been compelled to file his schedule in insolvency. This band is composed of small brokers who can sell without actually having the shares in hand. In consequence of this deadlock the directors of the Share Market took counsel and agreed that the only present course to relieve the situation would be the one they have adopted, that is the indefinite closing of the Market to all business.

The directors regretted the absence in Europe of their President Sir Shapurji Broacha, whose financial ability, they fully expected would have devised a scheme whereby to surmount the difficulty. The directors came to their decision in the interests of upholding the prestige of the Market and it is hoped, in the meanwhile, that they will soon find some means of bringing the Market into working order once more.

THE USUAL CROWD, BUT NO BUSINESS.

As it is there was no business done in the Share Market yesterday and prices remains the same as they were on the closing of business on Monday. A large number of persons were as usual in and about the Share Market premises and amongst them many brokers were present, but there was an absence of that hurried rush and bustle and the usual buzz of animated conversation was wanting; in fact all signs of the excitement of a stock exchange were missing and instead of this a mysterious spirit of tension seemed to pervade the enclosure where people loitered about in groups and circulated rumours as to what would happen when the banks released their holding and whether a panic would follow. Here and there a momentary spark of liveliness would be introduced when some broker got up and sold shares by auction, but created little enough excitement to the majority of persons who were absorbed in the greater issue. At present there has been no decision announced as to when the Share Market will be re-opened and so the curious situation is likely to continue to-day at least.

PEOPLE'S BANK OF INDIA.

MORADABAD SHAREHOLDERS OPPOSE LIQUIDATION.

(From Our Correspondent.)
MORADABAD, Oct. 21.

A meeting of the shareholders and depositors of the People's Bank at Moradabad, was held under the presidency of the Hon. Mr. Brijnandan Pershad, Vakil, at the Coronation Hindu School, on Tuesday evening. It was unanimously resolved that the People's Bank should not be liquidated as it will bring widespread calamity and set back the Industrial and Commercial progress of the country. The meeting urged investigation by a committee with a view to devise a workable scheme. The second resolution appealed to the leaders to sink differences and unite in restoring confidence in indigenous banking. The depositors agreed to renew their deposits for three or five years.

OFFICIAL LIQUIDATOR APPOINTED.

(Associated Press.)
LAHORE, Oct. 21.

In the Court of the District Judge Lahore to-day Mr. Fazal Hussain, Barrister, made an application on behalf of Narsindas Bhagwandas, chemists, Lahore, to have the People's Bank of India wound up and official liquidators appointed thereto.

The judge directed notices to be issued to the directors of the Bank for 23rd October, to show cause why the Bank should not be woundup and appointed the head of the firm of Messrs. Niessen King and Company, Chartered Accountants, as Official Liquidator ad-interim, on furnishing a security of Rs. 50,000.

A KARACHI FAILURE.

(Associated Press.)
KARACHI, Oct. 21.

The "Sind Gazette" writes:—"A large and important grain and cotton firm closed its doors at about 4 p.m. this afternoon. The following notice appeared on the doors of its offices:—Owing to the stress in the money market the firm of Treachand B. Chellaram are not able to meet their liabilities and have suspended payment and appointed the undersigned their pleaders. Harchandrai and Co. Pleaders Karachi 21st October 1913."

MEXICAN ANARCHY.

BRITISH SUBJECTS HELD AS HOSTAGES BY REBELS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
NEW YORK, Oct. 21.

A telegram from Mexico City says the Constitutionalist leader is holding as hostages at Torreon twelve British subjects and about a hundred French, Germans and Spaniards. He declares that all will be sacrificed unless attempts to recapture the town are abandoned.

President Huerta has imposed an increase of 50 per cent. on all imports from the 28th instant., This, in addition to 10 per cent. already levied, has driven business men to despair.

RUSSIAN MILITARY SERVICE.

NEW BILL TO BE INTRODUCED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 21.

The Minister of War will shortly submit to the Duma, a Bill extending the service with the Colours of one-year class by three months.

SERVIA'S WITHDRAWAL.

INFORMATION TO POWERS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, Oct. 20.

Reuter learns that Servia has informed the Powers that she has ordered the withdrawal of her troops from Albania.

AUSTRIAN ACTION "IN BEST INTERESTS OF EUROPE."

VIENNA, Oct. 21.

An official statement affirms that Government, in insisting upon the immediate withdrawal of Servian troops, acted in the best interests of Europe and of general peace.

MOTOR-CYCLING.

MEETING AT HAZARIBAGH DURING CHRISTMAS.

(From Our Correspondent.)
CALCUTTA, Oct. 21.

Preparations are well in hand for holding a Motor-Cycle race in Hazaribagh during the next Christmas week. The Maharaja of Tikari is the soul and spirit of the undertaking and has promised a £100 prize for the race. Mr. A. A. Bachmann and Mr. George Sweet who were responsible to a large extent for the last Calcutta-to-Gaya Motor-Cycle race have been interested with the management of the Hazaribagh race also. Entries, it is stated, are pouring in from all parts of India in spite of the fact that so far the sporting public have had no intimation of the exact date, locale or conditions of the race. Many of the local firms and sportsmen have come forward with offers of handsome prizes. The race will be held over a circuit course of 70 odd miles between Hazaribagh Bari and Bagooda. There will be two divisions of the race one for motor-cycles of 500 cubic capacity and other for machines of 350 cubic capacity. The higher power machines will be required to do 4 laps while the light-weight machines will do 3.

The splendid well-kept roads of the Hazaribagh district will afford motor-cyclists an excellent opportunity of putting their machines to a convincing speed test. The course is according to motorists one of the best and fastest in the world. The weather conditions at the time during which the promoters of the race propose to hold the meeting at Hazaribagh are always ideal and arrangements are being made to ensure the maximum of safety and comfort for the passengers. Hazaribagh will, it is stated, be converted into a motor-cyclists' camp. Every effort is being made to make the race meeting a complete success.

Mr. Bachmann and Mr. Sweet are drawing up the rules and conditions of the race which will soon be published.

B. N. RY. BREACHES REPAIRED.

THROUGH RUNNING RESUMED.

(Associated Press.)
KURDA ROAD, Oct. 21.

The breaches on the East Coast Section of the B. N. Railway between Ichhapuram and Someta have now been sufficiently repaired to admit of through running of passenger trains.

PENDING BY-ELECTIONS.

A MINIATURE GENERAL ELECTION.

UNIONISTS CONFIDENT OF WINNING READING.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, Oct. 21.

Five by-elections are pending, namely, Reading, Keighley, Wick, Linlithgow and North Cork. The results will be watched with great interest as a test of public opinion. The contests are described as a miniature general election. The Unionists are confident of winning Reading, where sportsmen are offering three pounds to five shillings on the victory of Captain Leslie Wilson, who opposed Sir Rufus Isaacs in 1910. The Liberals, last night, selected G. R. Gooch, ex-Member for Bath and joint Editor of the "Contemporary Review."

BARODA PICTURE GALLERY OF EUROPEAN MASTERS.

MR. SPIELMANN'S ACQUISITION.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, Oct. 21.

"The Times" says that Mr. Spielmann has secured an extraordinary number of fine pictures for the gallery of European Masters which the Gaekwar of Baroda is forming. He has altogether nearly 200, from the period of Quentin Matsys till to-day. British schools are specially well represented.

PROGRESSIVES FOR MR. SULZER.

HIS NOMINATION.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
NEW YORK, Oct. 21.

The Progressives of the sixth Assembly district have nominated Mr. Sulzer as a candidate for the Assembly election on November 4.

BI-WEEKLY INDIAN MAIL SERVICE.

SHIPPING AUTHORITIES DO NOT ENTIRELY APPROVE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, Oct. 21.

"The Times" says that the proposal for a bi-weekly Indian mail service does not meet with the entire approval of the shipping authorities. A suggestion is made that possibly quickening of the present weekly service would be a more suitable development.

DUBLIN STRIKE.

PORT EMPLOYEES REFUSE TO HANDLE TAINTED COAL.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, Oct. 21.

The employees of the Dublin Port Board have struck, refusing to handle tainted coal. The power supply of the City is consequently threatened.

...

PERSIAN CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

INCREASE OF 25 PER CENT.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
TEHERAN, Oct. 20.

The Customs receipts for the past six months have increased by seventy thousand sterling, the increase in southern receipts being 32 per cent.

The Parliamentary election will be held next month.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

EXCITEMENT DUE TO FROST AND SNOW.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
NEW YORK, Oct. 21.

Excitement prevails on the cotton market due to reports of frost in Texas, Oklahoma, and Mississippi Valley, and snow and sleet in the Eastern belt.

INDIAN ASSISTANT TO EDUCATIONAL ADVISER.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, Oct. 21.

Mr. Narendra C. Sen, uncle of the Maharajah of Cooch Behar, has been appointed Indian assistant to Mr. Arnold, Educational Adviser to Indian students.

RAILWAY BOARD.

(From Our Correspondent.)
SIMLA, Oct. 21.

The Government of India have addressed the Secretary of State on the question of the future of the Railway Board but no details are available.

NELSON MONUMENT.

BOMBAY'S FLORAL OFFERING.

A BLUE BOOK.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, Oct. 21.

The decoration of the Nelson Monument this year is more elaborate than ever, and includes a coloured portrait of Nelson. The offering from Bombay is conspicuous among the floral tributes.

A Blue Book was issued last night containing a report of the Admiralty Committee on Nelson's tactics at Trafalgar, reconstructing the battle on the evidence chiefly of the ships; three hundred extracts of which are printed.

CAWNPORE SETTLEMENT.

MORADABAD MOSLEMS' APPRECIATION.

(From a Correspondent.)
CAWNPORE, Oct. 21.

A most enthusiastic mass meeting of the Mussalmans of Moradabad, was held in Shankat Bagh, on the 19th instant. The unique feature of the meeting was the presence of Nawab Mushtag Husain Vikar-ul-Mulk, who though weak and old came to preside. Nearly all the prominent Musalman raises and the leading men of the district attended. The proceedings commencing with a recital of the Holy Quran was followed by Miladsharif recitation of the Prophet's life. The President in a short and appropriate speech praised the statesmanlike action of His Excellency the Viceroy and was confident that His Excellency's decision would be welcomed with gratitude and satisfaction by the entire Muslim Community.

The Hon'ble Syed Rizali also made an eloquent speech eulogising the Viceroy's decision as the best solution of the Cawnpore Mosque question. Many other impressive speeches were made and the following resolutions were unanimously passed amidst great enthusiasm:—

(1) This meeting beg to offer its heartfelt gratitute to His Excellency the Viceroy for the settlement of the Cawnpore trouble and assures His Excellency that his magnanimous and statesmanlike treatment of the whole question has touched the hearts of the Muslim community and has deepened and strengthened their devotion to our august Sovereign. The Musalmans fully appreciate the motive by which His Excellency was actuated in making the announcement in person and in having gone all the way from Simla to Cawnpore. The visit of His Imperial Majestys representative to the mosque has won the hearts of his seventy millions Muslaman subjects.

(2) This meeting thanks His Honour the Hon'ble Mr. Baillie for the sympathetic manner in which His Honour has striven to bring about the settlement of the Cawnpore trouble.

(3) This meeting is very thankful to the Hon'ble Mr. Syed Alimam for the valuable help rendered by him to the Government and the Muslim community in arriving at solution of the complicated question arising from the affairs of Machlibazar mosque.

(4) This meeting records its deep sense of thankfulness to the Hon'ble Raja of Mahmudabad, the accepted leader of the Muslim community who firmly stood by his co-religionists in peril and to Mr. Mazarhul Huq, Maulana Abdulbari and other workers who have rendered unique services to the community and our sacred religion of Islam.

ACROSS THREE CONTINENTS.

FRENCH AVIATOR'S RECORD FLIGHT.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, Oct. 21.

A French aviator Daucourt, with a passenger named Roux, started from Issyles-Moulineaux at 8-30 this morning for Schaffhausen, the first stage in a flight to Cairo via Belgrade, Bukharest, Constantinople, Konieh, Aleppo and Beirut.

MR. McKENNA ON LAND REFORM.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, Oct. 21.

Speaking at Griffiths Town, last night, Mr. McKenna dwelt on Land Reform, declaring that it was necessary to speak on the old battle of Home Rule, which would be law next session.

MRS. PANKHURST ADMITTED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, Oct. 20.

Mrs. Pankhurst has been admitted to America.

NOT TO PREACH MILITANCY.

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.

Mrs. Pankhurst was released on the undertaking not to preach militancy and to leave the country on the conclusion of her lecture engagements.

OBITUARY.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, Oct. 20.

The deaths are announced of Mr. Charles Brookfield, Joint Examiner of Plays, and Mr. Arthur Chamberlain, Chairman of Kynochs.

RADIOGRAMS FOR TRANSPORT HARDINGE.

The Transport Hardinge was to have left Bombay at 1 p.m. yesterday. Radio messages will be accepted up to 9 a.m. to-day.

KAISER AND CROWN PRINCE.

RUMOUR OF HOSTILE ATTITUDE DENIED.

CHANCELLOR'S INDISCRETION.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
BERLIN, Oct. 20.

The Crown Prince, replying to a letter from the Chancellor, expresses great regret that his private letter to the Chancellor of Oct. 16, should have been publicly mentioned. He adds that the idea of a portion of the press that he has taken up an attitude of opposition to the Emperor, is totally false. Moreover, the Chancellor's letter, explaining Prussia's standpoint, has greatly contributed to clearing up the matter in the Crown Prince's mind.

EIGHT CIRCUS LIONS ESCAPE.

TWO STILL AT LARGE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LEIPZIG, Oct. 20.

It appears that eight lions escaped. Two are still alive and have not been captured.

BOY SCOUTS AT LONAVLA.

ENTERTAINMENT IN THE RAILWAY INSTITUTE.

The Railway Institute at Lanovla, presented a very animated appearance last Saturday evening, when a concert was given in aid of the local branch of the Boy Scouts. This busy little railway centre was one of the first to welcome the movement, and we are pleased to notice that Major Hepper, Agent of the G. I. P. and other prominent officials, are active supporters of it. Many willing helpers came forward to assist in providing a pleasant evenings entertainment, some from such distant places as Bombay and Kirkee. Mrs. Colby, Miss Meade, Miss Harris, Miss Albett, Messrs. Bease, Guiver, Glennie, Cutler, and the Boy Scouts, well sustained the musical reputation of Lonavla, while the vocal and instrumental items furnished by Miss Morgan, Messrs. G. Johnston, Dodds, and Waddams, of Bombay were of their usual excellence, and keenly enjoyed.

Special mention must be made of the finely rendered Duet "Watchman, what of the Night," by Messrs. Johnston and Dodds to the able accompaniment of Miss Morgan. This young lady's musical services were freely requisitioned during the evening, the audience being quite taken with two dainty songs from the "Quaker Girl."

The numerous element was supplied by Mr. Glennie, whose reproductions of Harry Lauder's songs, caused great fun. Two members of the R.F.A., Kirkee, also delighted the audience with their quaint songs and impersonations. Mrs. Colby's recitation was a clever character sketch, and was most successful.

During the evening a handsomely framed photograph of the Scout's Chief, Sir Robert Baden-Powell, was unveiled by Miss Raper. This was a present to the Lanovla Scouts by Mr. C. Guiver. A letter was read from the General, expressing his satisfaction at the progress made in India. Mr. Raper having testified to the services of Captain Todd, the latter gave a brief account of the movement, and called upon all present to do their utmost to assist an organisation which has had such an excellent effect on the youth of the nation generally. Mr. Harris was responsible for this successful entertainment and the Boy Scouts have to thank him for his great interest in their welfare.

DEATH OF A MADRAS EDUCATIONIST.

(Associated Press.)
MADRAS, Oct. 21.

The death occurred last night from malarial fever of Joseph Pataleon Lewis, late of the Madras Provincial Educational Service at the age of 67 years. The deceased was an eminent educationist and retired from public service in 1904, after a distinguished career extending over a period of 42 years. The post in which he had distinguished himself most during his career in the Education Department was that held by him when he retired, namely, Deputy Superintendent of the Chingleput Reformatory School.

KARACHI MURDER TRIAL.

CHARGE AGAINST EUROPEAN TELEGRAPHIST.

(Associated Press.)
KARACHI, Oct. 21.

The trial has commenced in the High Court of the Judicial Commissioner of Sind of Mr. Gardiner, of the Indo-European Telegraphs, on a charge of wilfully murdering Mr. Lenahan of the Imperial Customs. The case will probably occupy three or four days.

GOVERNMENT BACTERIOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

(From Our Correspondent.)
SIMLA, Oct. 21.

The Government of India have addressed the Secretary of State on the subject of strengthening the Bacteriological Department. As soon as orders are received from the India Office, the Department will be sufficiently augmented to meet the bacteriological needs of the country.

SHOTS FIRED AT HIS WIFE.

ENGINE DRIVER ON TRIAL AT LAHORE.

PEDESTRIAN HIT ON PUBLIC ROAD.

JURY TO TEST RANGE OF RIFLE.

(Associated Press.)
LAHORE, Oct. 21.

What is known as the Amballa Shooting Case has been taken up by Sir Arthur Reid, Chief Judge, of the Chief Court, and a jury. The accused Thomas Marshall Wright, an engine driver on the East Indian Railway is charged with having on the 13th August last, fired two bullets from a rifle at his wife with intent to murder her. One of the shots hurt Sukhram. The accused thereby committed an offence under Section 307 I. P. C. Further, while hurting Sukhram the accused had acted so rashly as to endanger the personal safety of others by firing bullets on a public thoroughfare, thereby committing an offence under Section 337 I. P. C.

Mr. Bevan Petman, Government Advocate, appeared for the Crown. The accused was represented by Mr. Phillip Morton and two other barristers.

Mr. Morton informed the Court that a most important witness for the defence, Mrs. Ritchson, though served with a summons was not present, and he would therefore ask for an adjournment as he wanted to prove by the absent witness a very compromising letter written by Mrs. Wright, wife of the accused to a man whom she addressed as "Bertie".

The Government Advocate pointed out that Mrs. Wright would no doubt admit writing the letter and to avoid an adjournment he was prepared to meet the defence by waiving the right of reply, if the defence intended not to call any other witnesses nor to put in any documents other than the said letter.

The charges were then read out to the accused.

The Government Advocate addressed the jury, stating the facts of the case and explaining the positions of all the parties by reference to a map. Mr. Petman submitted that there could be no doubt the accused was guilty of the second charge and the question was, whether he was guilty of the first charge also. He then put in a written statement of the accused's submitted before the committing Magistrate. The accused said the statement had been drafted by his counsel and he was in such a state of mind then that he had not properly read it. His defence was that he had not aimed at his wife.

As the bullet had hit Sukhram, two hundred yards away in the leg about a foot from the ground, the jury expressed a desire to test the trajectory of the rifle and the Court rose after instructing the jury to arrange for a trial at the Volunteer range before counsel for both sides.

INDIAN FINANCE COMMISSION.

FINANCIAL ORGANISATION OF INDIA OFFICE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, Oct. 21.

The Indian Finance Commission will resume its sittings on Thursday when Sir James Meston will be examined, the next witness being Mr. Moreton Frewen.

Mr. Chunilal Saraya has withdrawn his acceptance of invitation to appear, on the ground of business engagements.

Sir Thomas Holderness will be examined later, on the financial organisation of the India Office.

PASSAGES OF RETIRED NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

(From Our Correspondent.)
SIMLA, Oct. 21.

With the approval of the Secretary of State, the Government of India have decided that quartermasters and riding masters of British Regiments, district officers of Royal Artillery and inspectors of Ordnance, machinery and army schools who elect to remain in India on retirement shall be granted a free passage to their selected places of residence for themselves and their families, on the understanding that no claim to free passage to England or to a colony at a later time can be admitted.

RAILWAY NEWS.

(From Our Correspondent.)
SIMLA, Oct. 21.

Mr. A. M. Freman, Traffic Inspector, is appointed to officiate as an assistant Traffic superintendent, North Western Railway from 11th September, 1913.

Mr. G.E. Lillie, Deputy Agent, Eastern Bengal State Railway is granted combined leave for six months from 20th October 1913.

SIR HARCOURT BUTLER.

(From Our Correspondent.)
SIMLA, Oct. 21.

Sir Harcourt Butler, Education Member has returned to Simla on the conclusion of his tour in Bombay. He will make a second autumn tour next month.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION CASE.

NEED FOR AMENDING THE LAW.

A SEVENTEEN-YEAR OLD QUESTION.

In connection with the judgment delivered on Saturday last, by the Fourth Presidency Magistrate in the Municipal election case in which two persons were charged, one with forgery and giving false information to a public servant and the other with abetment, it is interesting to know that a case on all fours with the present case, except in a trifling particular, which does not affect its legal aspect, arose in 1896 and the Municipality sought advice from their solicitors on that occasion. It may be observed that the sections of the Penal Code under which the accused were charged or the sections of the Municipal Act which had to be construed in this case have not been amended since then and the position has remained unchanged, in fact some of the amendments suggested by the Municipality are still under the consideration of Government:—

The advice given by the Municipal Solicitors in 1896 is contained in the following letter addressed to the then Assessor and Collector:—

We have the honour to return herewith the voting paper and other papers which you left with us a few days ago in connection with the challenged vote tendered in the name of Nowroji Manekji at the recent election in D. Ward.

There seems to be no doubt whatever, as to the facts: the person who tendered the voting paper in question and signed it "Nowroji Muncherji" was in reality one Kekhushro Bezonji who when the vote was challenged admitted that he was the person enrolled in the Ward roll as Nowroji Muncherji and stated that he was brought to the Polling place by one Limjibhoy who was apparently busying himself in the election on behalf of one of the candidate and who, as the vote being challenged, disappeared.

The question which, under the circumstances we have had to consider, is whether either Kekhushro Bezonji by thus attempting to personate a voter, or Limjibhoy by instigating him to do so, has committed an offence, for which he has rendered himself liable to prosecution; and, if so, whether it is advisable to institute proceedings.

There is (unfortunately perhaps) nothing in the Municipal Act purporting it to constitute an offence for a person to represent himself as another so far as signing and tendering a voting paper in the name of that other is concerned nor can we find that this constitutes any offence cognizable under the Indian Penal Code, for it does not come within the definition of cheating (Sec. 415), and does not therefore amount to "cheating by personation" (Sec. 416). On the other hand, it was evidently the intention of the Municipal Act [Sec. 28 (K) and 473], that, if the person went a step further and gave an untrue answer to either of the questions contemplated by Section 28 (J), he should be deemed to have committed the offence of furnishing false information to a public servant (Indian Penal Code, Sec. 177). Kekhushro Bezonji as a matter of fact, when these two questions were put to him, answered them truly but we must add that, even if he had not done so, we think [notwithstanding Secs. 28 (K) and 473 of the Municipal Act] that he could not have been successfully prosecuted, for the essence of the offence under Section 177 of the Indian Penal Code is that the false information be given to a public servant; while, notwithstanding the provisions of Section 521 of the Municipal Act, Polling officers cannot, as regards the offences cognizable under the Indian Penal Code, be regarded as public servants unless they fall within the definition (which few if any of them do), of "public servants" in that code (Sec. 21). On this point see the correspondence and papers arising out of a prosecution in 1891 of one Enoch Solomon, including Counsel's opinion obtained under instructions conveyed under Commissioner's No. 20.139, dated 1st December, 1891, and subsequent correspondence in February and August 1892 on the subject of the amendment of the Act, which was proposed in consequence of Counsel's views.

We think under the circumstances no proceedings could be sustained against Kaikshushro Bezonji or Limjibhoy.—We have, etc.

CRAWFORD, BURDER & COY.

LADY HARDINGE LINEN LEAGUE.

DONATIONS AND GIFTS OF LINEN TO HOSPITALS.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Oct. 21.

The central branch of the Lady Hardinge Linen League for hospitals at Simla has this year received in subscription the generous sum of Rs. 3,000 which with the last season's surplus brings the total to Rs. 3,500 in addition to gifts of linen and blankets from numerous members.

The civil and military family hospitals of the Punjab and North West Frontier Provinces have been supplied with linen or the equivalent in money as far as possible in accordance with the indents received from each hospital. Donations from the central fund have also been given to Aden, Baluchistan, Fort Sandeman, Mhow and the Simla branch of the St. John's Ambulance and a further grant of Rs. 300 has been remitted for the officers' ward at Ambala.

In this way donations and linen have been given to the following hospitals and institutions:—Jutogh, Nowshera, Barian, W. Rawalpindi, Murree (Chiffden), Khanspur, Sialkot, Peshawar, Ferozepore, Multan, Ambala officers' ward, Dalhousie, Ludhiana, Dera Ghazi Khan, Victoria Zenana Delhi, Civil Hospital Delhi, Dagshi, Subathu, Kasauli, Lady Aitchison, Lahore, Dharmsala, Karnal, Ripon, Simla, Walker, Simla; Mayo and Albert Victoria, Lahore; Armity; Fort Sandeman.

St. John's Ambulance:—Simla, Aden, Mhow, Baluchistan and Jullandur.

Sir R. Craddock, Home Member, will leave Simla on the 28th October visiting Delhi and the Central Provinces en route to Calcutta where he will arrive on the 5th November. He will leave Calcutta on the 9th November for the Andamans returning on the 27th and reaching Delhi on or about the 1st November.

INDIAN COMPANIES ACT.

BOMBAY CHAMBER'S LETTER TO GOVERNMENT.

In reference to the proposed Amendment Bill to the Indian Companies Act, the Bombay Chamber of Commerce has addressed the Government of India containing certain suggestions.

The action of the Chamber was decided upon on the receipt of a letter from one of the Chamber's members pointing out that if Government intended to embody in the Indian Companies Act, the proposed new clauses regarding directors, etc., it was only fair that these additional clauses should not be brought into force until six months after the Original Act, that being October 1, 1914.

The writer requested the Chamber to put the matter before Government and consequently a letter was drafted to Government which submitted that quasi-private companies, which had a certain proportion of outside shareholders should have time to consult the entire body of shareholders (many of whom might be in England) for the purpose of ascertaining whether they wished to run the concern for the future as a public or a private company. As the amending Bill might be modified before it became law, it was contended that the shareholders could not be approached at this stage, and hence the suggestion that the clauses referred to should not be made effective until October 1, 1914, *i.e.*, six months after the Indian Companies Act, 1913 is brought into force.

No reply has yet been received from Government by the Bombay Chamber.

SIMLA CO-OPERATIVE CONFERENCE.

AN OFFICIAL COMMUNIQUE.

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Oct. 21.

The following Press communique has been issued by the Revenue Department:—

The Seventh Conference of the Registrars of Co-operative Societies was held in Simla on the 16th, 17th and 18th of October, 1913. A list of the Registrars and of the visitors present has already been published on the 16th of October. The Hon. Sir Robert Carlyle, member of Council in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture attended the commencement of the Conference for the purposes of meeting the members, and the Conference then proceeded to discuss the general progress made in the several provinces. Papers were read and discussed regarding the practical difficulties in the management of rural societies. The safe custody of money by village societies, the grant of Government takavi loans to members of co-operative societies, the best method of dealing with the old debts of members of co-operative societies, the question of future interest decreed by the civil courts in suits instituted by co-operative societies and the necessity for a simple procedure for ascertaining the debts of members or prospective members of co-operative societies.

On the afternoon of the same day two sub-committees met under the presidency of Messrs. English and Langley respectively for the purpose of discussing certain further questions. One of these sub-committees dealt with "the best method of calculating working capital. The desirability of framing rules for the supply to the public of certified copies of public documents relating to co-operative societies, the limitation of loans to members in share banks to a certain multiple or their shareholders and the form in which the report of provincial co-operative conferences should be drawn up.

The other sub-committee dealt with the proposals for defining and standardizing certain terms commonly used in co-operative societies, the remittance of money between societies and the method of showing the reserve fund in the annual returns.

On the 17th October the reports of the sub-committees were considered by the Conference and necessary resolutions passed.

The Conference then proceeded to discuss a paper on co-operative banks and popular education," after which the question of cattle insurance was taken up and certain proposals were discussed regarding the grant of Government assistance to cattle insurance societies. A paper was also read on the organization of co-operative dairies.

On the morning of the 18th of October, the Conference was addressed by the Hon. Sir Robert Carlyle, a copy of whose address has already been published.

On the conclusion of the Hon. Sir Robert Carlyle's address, an informal meeting was held by the Registrars in which a number of interesting questions regarding the movement were brought forward and dealt with.

The official report of the proceedings of the Conference will, it is hoped, be ready at an early date for communication to the public.

SIR O'MOORE CREAGH.

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Oct. 21.

News has been received from Kashmir that the Commander-in-Chief has greatly benefited by the change. Sir O'Moore and Lady Creagh will return to Delhi by taking a sea voyage between Karachi and Bombay.

The Allahabad High Court reopened on Monday after the vacation.

It is reported from Umballa that dengue fever has broken out there recently.

IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

BOMBAY DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE.

SIR IBRAHIM APPOINTED.

A meeting of the Trustees for the improvement of the City of Bombay was held yesterday afternoon in the Trust's Offices, Esplanade Road, the Chairman, Mr. J. P. Orr, presiding.

The Board considered a letter from the Secretary to the Government intimating that they had appointed a Committee to review the present situation in regard to the future development of Bombay and requesting the Trust to select a representative to serve on the Committee. This letter was supplemented by a letter from Mr. Kissan, Secretary to the Committee, requesting the Trust to depute representatives to give evidence on their behalf.

The Chairman said that it was clearly understood that the opinions given were not to be taken as opinions given by the Board. With regard to this item, he said he had received no definite proposals but the name of Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla was suggested by one member.

Mr. D. E. Wacha moved that Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla be deputed to serve as the representatitive of the Trust on the Committee.

Mr. A. M. Tod seconded the proposition.

Sir Vithaldass Thakersey suggested that the Chairman should be appointed.

The Chairman said he would prefer to go as a witness. He thought it more desirable that an Indian gentleman should serve on the Committee. He further observed that it was not necessary that the Chairman should serve. Besides if the Government had desired that the Chairman should be appointed, he might have been sounded on the subject but nothing of that sort had happened so far. He was quite agreeable to the proposal that Sir Ibrahim should be appointed.

Sir Sassoon David then proposed that the Chairman be deputed to serve as the representative of the Trust.

Sir Vithaldass seconded the amendment.

Mr. Wacha observed that Sir Ibrahim had been on the Board for more than 15 years and he knew the City better than the Chairman did.

Sir Ibrahim remarked that he wished to make his position quite clear. He did not want to be appointed unless there was entire unanimity. If there was the smallest difference of opinion he did not want to be elected. If there was a general feeling that he should serve he would gladly serve on the Committee.

As the amendment was pressed, Sir Ibrahim said he did not want to be elected under those circumstances.

Mr. Cadell intervened and suggested that the movers of the amendment should withdraw it and let an Indian gentleman be appointed.

The Chairman observed that he entirely agreed that a non-official Indian gentleman should be chosen.

Mr. Wacha said that Sir Ibrahim knew the City better than any European and it was therefore that he said that Sir Ibrahim was the best representative of the Improvement Trust. This was a question chiefly affecting Indians. Europeans were birds of passage while Indians remained and they were permanently affected. He denied Sir Sassoon's assertion that the Chairman knew the City better than Sir Ibrahim.

Sir Sassoon's amendment was then put to the vote and lost by 6 votes to 4.

Mr. Wacha's proposition was then carried by six voting in favour and none against it.

The Chairman and Sir Vithaldass were then nominated as witnesses.

A resolution was accordingly adopted and it was expressly stated in it that the opinions of these representatives would not be binding on the Trust.

The meeting was adjourned after transacting business of a formal nature.

FARM BOY MURDERS SEVEN PEOPLE.

SERIES OF FEROCIOUS ACTS.

The Paris correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle" wired on October 1:—

A farm lad, of 16, named Marcel Redureau, last night murdered no fewer than seven persons in a lonely farmhouse in a village near Nantes. The farmhouse was occupied by M. Mabit, his wife, his mother, aged 70, his four children, and a servant girl, Marie Ducant, besides the young murderer.

As M. Mabit's front door remained closed and there were no signs of life about the place this morning, the neighbours went into the house. In the kitchen the farmer's wife and the servant girl were found dead with their throats cut. The dead body of the farmer's mother was in bed-room, and in another bed-room were the bodies of three of the four children. The farmer's body was discovered in the cellar. Only one child was left untouched.

The local police found the murderer at his home. He at once confessed to the seven murders. "I was in an out-building with my master," he said. "He scolded me severely, and I replied angrily. Presently he turned his back to me and I seized the knife used for cutting vines and plunged it into his back. Then I entered the farmhouse with the knife and killed the others."

One child who escaped was in a room which the murderer overlooked.

The doubling of the broad guage line from Umballa to Saharanpur will be pushed on as rapidly as possible. There is already heavy grain traffic upon it from the Punjab consequent on the rise in the prices in the United Provinces.

VICEROY AT BIKANIR.

"A SCHOOLBOY OUT FOR A HOLIDAY."

INVESTITURE CEREMONY.

(Associated Press.)

BIKANER, Oct. 21.

His Excellency the Viceroy's train to which had been attached His Highness the Maharajah's carriage arrived at the Bikaner station at 8-30 a.m. yesterday. The party motored at once to the Lal Ghar, His Highness' palace where they breakfasted. His Excellency and Lady Hardinge spent a quiet day and motored out in the evening to the Fort where they had tea and inspected some of the older portions which are of considerable historical interest. This fort was built by Raja Rai Singh in 1588. After tea Their Excellencies went for a motor drive returning at dusk. Dinner was served in the Durbar Hall of the fort called Ganga Niwas, after the present Maharaja who built it. At dinner His Highness the Maharajah proposed the health of Their Excellencies.

MAHARAJAH OF BIKANER'S SPEECH.

Your Excellencies,—A long speech to-night would perhaps be out of place but I hope Your Excellencies will permit me to say that it has been a source of the greatest possible pleasure to me and to my people to welcome Your Excellencies again to Bikaner this year and I beg to tender my grateful thanks to Your Excellencies for honouring us with your visit.

Ladies and Gentlemen, I now give you a toast which I know will be honoured with special enthusiasm—the health of Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Hardinge and may all happiness and good fortunes ever attend them.

THE VICEROY'S REPLY.

Your Highness, ladies and gentlemen,—First let me thank Your Highness for the extremely kind words in which you have proposed the health of Lady Hardinge and myself, and you gentlemen for the cordial way in which you have accepted the toast. When His Highness so kindly asked me to come back to Bikaner in the course of my autumn tour he coupled his invitation with an understanding that my visit should be of an unofficial character and I need hardly tell you how readily I jumped at the chance of breathing once more the glorious air of Bikaner and meeting its distinguished ruler in friendly intimacy untrammelled by the exigencies of ceremonial. I am not going to spoil the effect by making you a set speech to-night but I cannot let the occasion pass without giving some slight expression to the thoughts that are in my heart of the gratitude to our kindly host for all the pleasure that he has taken so much trouble to provide and for the comfort with which he has surrounded us. When I stepped once more upon the friendly soil of Bikaner, I felt like a schoolboy out for a holiday and that is a sensation, let me assure you, that a Viceroy does not often have at any rate in these latter days, but its very variety gives an edge to one's appetite and I really think it would be difficult to find a more delightful combination of circumstances than the present with a goodly company of friendly faces around me, with the best of sport placed lavishly at one's disposal, and by my side a chief who has filled to the brim the bright promise of his early days as a conscientious and highminded ruler whose word carries weight in the counsels of his brother chiefs, whose support is as one of the pillars of the Indian Empire, and who has given me the privilege of his true and genuine friendship.

"I ask you to lift your glasses, ladies and gentlemen, and to drink to the health of His Highness the Maharaja of Bikaner."

After dinner His Excellency the Viceroy invested, with the orders to which they have been admitted.

Lieut. Colonel Deen Dayal to the order of British India, (first class).

Seth Sir Kastur Chand Daga to be Diwan Bahadur.

Raja Teoraj Singh to be Rao Bahadur.

Babu Kamta Prasad to be Rai Bahadur.

Mirza Inayat Husain to be Khan Sahib.

His Excellency left Bikaner this morning at 8-30 by motor to shoot sand grouse at Kodamdesar.

TAX ON BACHELORS.

NO RELIEF FOR PARENTS IN AMERICA.

The form in which the American income-tax law is finally cast represents a signal victory for the opponents of "race suicide." It has been decided to eliminate from the Bill a provision allowing immunity from taxation at the rate of £100 for each of two children to each family.

The provision was denounced by Mr. Roosevelt as a direct incentive to American parents to limit their offspring to two. Under the Bill as finally passed bachelors will pay a tax on incomes above £600, and married couples on incomes above £800. There will be no exemption for children.

It is stimated that 425,000 Americans will pay income tax. Of these 126,000 will, according to the computations of Congress, pay on incomes from £800 to £1,000, 178,000 on £1,000 to £2,000, 53,000 on £3,000, 24,500 on £4,000, 10,500 on £5,000, 21,000 on £5,000 to £10,000, 6,100 on £10,000 to £15,000, 2,400 on £15,000 to £20,000, 2,500 on £20,000 to £50,000, 550 on £50,000 to £60,000, 350 on £60,000 to £200,000, and 100 on over £200,000.

The tax is estimated to yield £16,413,200.

WILL-BOUND TO MARRY.

"Providing that he marries within six months of my decease," Mr. Brooklyn Roe, of Templemore, County Tipperary, left his forms at Graigue and Kilkellahara and Knocha, County Tipperary, and his household effects and live and dead stock (subject to an annuity of £50 in favour of his sister Elizabeth Destal) to his brother Nelson Roe for life, with remainder to his issue.

If he shall not comply with this condition of marriage the property is to revert to the testator's cousin, Robert Roe, and his issue.

The Karachi Port Trust have addressed a letter to the grain exporting firms in Karachi on the subject of the erection of a terminal grain elevator.

CUSTOMS AND PUBLIC SERVICES.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE STATES ITS VIEWS.

REPRESENTATIVE TO BE CHOSEN.

The Public Services Commission some time ago sent a letter to the Bombay Chamber of Commerce inviting them to nominate a representative to appear before them in Bombay and requesting them in the meantime to draw up and forward to the Commission a written statement of the Chambers's views on the subject of the Imperial Customs Service under the following headings:—Methods of recruitment; system of training and probation; conditions of service; conditions of salary; leave; and pension; such limitations as may exist in the employment of non-Europeans and the working of the existing division of services into Imperial and Provincial; relations of the service with the Indian Civil Service and other services; and any other points not covered by these heads.

THE CHAMBER'S ANSWER.

The Committee of the Chamber of Commerce have not yet finally decided upon a representative to appear before the Commission, but have sent the following answer to the information desired by the Commission. In regard to methods of recruitment and the system of training and probation in the Imperial Customs Service the Committee of the Chamber had no remarks to offer. Referring to the present conditions of service they believed them to be satisfactory adding that as, however, the Imperial Customs Service had only been established six years, it was perhaps too early to judge as to the prospects of Assistant Collectors in this service who were recruited from the English Universities.

MINIMUM SALARY.

With regard to salary the Committee were of opinion that in an expensive city like Bombay the minimum salary of Rs. 300 per mensem was too low and they suggested that the minimum be raised to Rs. 400 per mensem. Being under the belief that the condition of leave and pension were the same as for all other uncovenanted servants of the Government in that case the Committee had no remarks to offer under this head.

In reference to the question regarding such limitations as might exist in the employment of non-Europeans and the working of the existing division of services into Imperial and Provincial, the Committee stated that out of the last eight appointments to Assistant Collectorships two had been secured by Indians. The Committee believed that, generally speaking, first class European supervision was necessary and advisable. In this connection they called the attention of the Commission to what had happened in Bombay before the Imperial Customs Service existed. Owing to the lack of training and constant changing of the Indian Civil Service Collectors of that time, little control had been exercised, and, in the hands of subordinates, although some were well paid men, Customs work had been delayed in every direction and the junior staff had been very unsatisfactory. The Committee felt that the Customs Departments should be worked as a business office, with complete and effective supervision and control, and that the senior officers should be men of ability and power, who would not only check immediate abuses, but would, in consultation with the commercial community, endeavour in every way to perfect the system.

RELATIONS WITH OTHER SERVICES.

As to the relations of the Imperial Customs Service with the Indian Civil Service, the Committee did not suggest any change in connection with the present practice of reserving the Collectorships of Bombay, Calcutta and Madras for members of the Indian Civil Service and those of Karachi and Rangoon for Assistant Collectors of the Imperial Customs Service.

In concluding their answer to the Commission the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce added that they were quite satisfied with the work performed by the Civil Service Collectors of Bombay since the Imperial Customs Service was instituted, a general improvement in the administration having resulted from continuity of service. They understood, however, that a suggestion had been made that the Imperialisation of the service might go further, and that a Director-General of Customs might be desirable, and if this would ensure uniformity of system, rules and decisions at the various ports, it might be a step in the right direction. They deprected, however, a delegation of full powers to a Director-General because they felt that the commercial community should retain their right of appeal to the Government of India and the Committee would be averse from any change of system which would enable important questions to reach them through channels other than those of the Imperial Government.

EGGS THAT CROAK.

That young unhatched crocodiles utter an audible croaking cry within the eggs in which they are laid is averred by Knowledge, and it adds the cry is so loud and distinct that it can be heard when the eggs are buried in one or two yards of sand.

Dr. W. A. Lamborn has recently tested the fact at Lagos, on the West African coast. He heard a croaking noise from below a dry path, and digging in the path to investigate the cause, he discovered thirteen crocodile's eggs at a depth of about eighteen inches. All the young crocodiles hatched out within half an hour of being dug up.

So far back as 1899 Dr. Voeltzkow noticed that unhatched Madagascar crocodiles uttered a cry from the egg at a depth of two yards, and that any shock, as of a heavy tread near the egg, caused the baby crocodiles to produce this sound, "with the mouth closed, as we produce hiccough sounds." In this way they inform the female crocodile, when she visits the nest, that they want her aid, whereupon she scrapes the sand away and they emerge.

OPINIONS OF THE DAY.

The Sobbing Grandmothers.

"A. B. Patrika."—There is a Bengali adage which runs thus: "He for whom I steal, calls me a thief." Need we say this is exactly the position of the extremist section of the Anglo-Indian press just at this moment. The peg on which they have been hanging their hat of condemnation of the just treatment by the Viceroy of the Cawnpore rioters is the fancied gross injustice it involves to a "brilliant" ruler like Sir James Meston. But lo! it is the same "brilliant" ruler who has not only signified his assent to the measure adopted by the Viceroy, but has completed the discomfiture of his sobbing grandmothers by wiring his "gratitude" and "delight" from England to His Excellency for his intervention in the matter of the Cawnpore mosque incident.

A Deplorable want of Balance.

"Madras Mail."—The severe criticism which Lord Hardinge has received from certain Calcutta papers does not surprise us. We have a high opinion of the ability with which some of our Calcutta contemporaries are conducted, but we have often before this had occasion to point out that their comments on public affairs are apt to reveal a deplorable want of balance. . . . It is surely perverse ingenuity which regards a settlement, effected with the full concurrence of the Provincial Government and on the terms which that Government were prepared to offer before the riot, as destructive of the prestige of the head of the Provincial Government. The loss of Sir James Meston's prestige is, however, a detail in the tremendous indictment. The result of the Viceroy's decision not to proceed further against the rioters and fomenters of trouble is to be a great fall in British prestige generally. We marvel sometimes at the number and variety of things on which, according to certain Calcutta papers, British prestige depends. Yesterday it was the advent of an American dancer with an exiguous wardrobe that was to shake the foundations of British prestige in India. The day before yesterday it was the inopportune playfulness of young Englishmen in a Calcutta theatre which was setting the shaky edifice of prestige rocking. To-day, it is the decision that certain riotous persons shall not be prosecuted further. . . . When we hear a great outcry about the collapse of British prestige, it is pertinent to enquire whether it does not proceed largely from papers which have been wont to discover terrible public perils in trifles. In the present case it does.

Indian Banking.

"Indian Mirror."—Our argument, briefly, is this. While it is desirable that more Indian banks should come into existence, so that India's resources in the way of cheap capital may become correspondingly greater, every care should be taken to see that no bank is allowed to carry on its operations unless it can satisfy some authorised board of experts that its management is in the hands of men with the requisite knowledge of banking. In other words, there should be some kind of State regulation to prevent banking business from falling into the hands of amateurs or inexperienced men, India is astir with a new life of industry and enterprise; it should not be marred by visionary schemes and rash speculations.

The Somaliland Reverse.

"Manchester Guardian:"—The circumstances surrounding the recent disaster in Somaliland, which were left obscure in the Parliamentary answers at the time, are made very clear in the despatch from Mr. Archer, the British representative in the Protectorate, issued by the Colonial Office last night in a Blue-book. We know now that the astonishing attack of a handful of camel police on a host of dervishes was due to absolute disregard of orders by an officer who paid for his mistake with his life. No one can wish to be ungenerous to the memory of a man who died gallantly in a desperate battle against superior odds, and it is less easy to be critical now because of the feeling, which must be present in the minds of many who read the story, that if he had succeeded and survived nothing would have been heard of his mistake. For one man who takes an unjustifiable risk and loses there may be another who takes a similar risk and gains fame and promotion. We hope the Colonial Office will always practise the same candour and severity in the case of the man on the spot who exceeds his instructions without disastrous results as it has done in the case of this unfortunate officer who failed.

AMERICAN ADVENTURE.

Had Laurence Irving not won fame as an actor, he would probably have gone down to posterity as the man who tried to walk upstairs in an American hotel, says the "Pall Mall Gazette."

"It might not occur to you," says the "Pearson's Magazine," "but there is considerable risk attached to the use of the stair-case in the States. I remember that on one occasion I was staying at the Auditorium Hotel in Chicago. I had been supping, late in the evening, with my father, and left him to proceed to my bedroom by way of the stairs. Suddenly from nowhere there appeared a man with a scowl and the strongest American accent I ever met. He demanded abruptly:

"'Look here, young feller, may I ask what you are doing on this stairway? Ain't the elevator class enough for you?

"Naturally, I resented his interference, and in the course of a somewhat heated altercation he explained that he was a detective belonging to the hotel. There had been several robberies recently, and his contention was that only an evildoer would dream of using the stairs.

"In vain I expostulated and told him who I was. He was not one whit impressed, and had it not been for the timely advent of the hotel manager, who fortunately recognised me as having dined with my father, I should have been doomed to spend a most uncomfortable night in gaol."

SERIES OF OUTRAGES.

A PARIS "APACHE."

THREE MEN SHOT.

There was a dramatic and dangerous man hunt in the Clignancourt quarter this afternoon, wired the Paris correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" on October 2. A desperate bandit named Berthier fired at and severely wounded a hotelkeeper and his brother. He was captured and taken to the police-station, escaped, and after shooting a policeman, took refuge in a flat occupied by a woman and her child, whom he terrorised with his revolver, and was finally recaptured after a siege and the exchange of many revolver shots.

At three o'clock the same afternoon a sinister-looking man with the cap, muffler, and soft shoes of the apache called at a hotel in the Rue Bachelet and asked for a woman notorious in the neighbourhood as "La Grande Marcelle." The hotel-keeper, recognising in the visitor a dangerous apache named Louis Berthier, suspected of having several crimes already to his account, refused him entrance. Berthier insisted on entering. The hotel-keeper barred his way. Finally Berthier allowed himself to be thrust out, but at the threshhold turned like a flash and fired at the hotel-keeper, who fell with a bullet between the eyes. The apache then took to his heels, followed by the hotel-keeper's brother, who had heard the shots from the bar, where he was serving.

The brother, M. Tetard, caught Berthier up at the corner of the street, and attempted to arrest him, but the apache fired again, striking his pursuer in the thigh, and ran on, threatening with his revolver all who tried to approach him. In the Rue Lambert he ran right into the arms of two inspectors who were coming out of the police-station, and was mastered before he had time to use his weapon. He was taken before the Commissary, who after a short interrogatory ordered him to be imprisoned in the cells, and then produced to the scene of the crime in the Rue Bachalet.

DARING ESCAPE.

The Commissary had hardly left the police-station when cries of "Help! Help!" and "Arrest the Assassin!" were heard. Berthier had escaped from his warders, leaped out of a window on the second storey, and was now at large once more. Worse still, he had been so cursorily searched that, though one revolver had been taken from him, a second was now in his hand.

In the street two policeman barred the bandit's way, but, firing rapidly, he struck one of them, named Lepinay, in the wrist, evaded the second and got clear. A little further on he saw in front of him the two inspectors, Holzer and Duchesne, who had arrested him half an hour before. He doubled and dashed into a building, climbed up the face of it, followed by the two inspectors, to the second storey, then jumped through a stair-window into the court, and fell, cutting his head.

But in a moment he was up again, darted across the court, and up the stairs to the fifth storey, where he pushed open the door of a flat, closed it behind him, and barricaded himself in. The inmates of the flat, Madame Bernier and her little boy of four, he terrorised into silence with his revolver. Meanwhile the two inspectors, Holzer and Duchesne, who had by this time been joined by several "agents," attempted to break in the door. Failing, they climbed through the window into another flat, whence they could command Berthier's fort, and summoned the apache to surrender. Seeing that resistance was hopeless, Berthier cried out, "I give in," and flung his revolver to the ground. He was arrested and taken to the police-station, and this time his captors made sure that he would not escape their vigilance.

AN HOTEL MYSTERY.

BOY SUFFOCATED.

A London hotel tragedy, where a Blue-coat School boy was found dead on Sept. 29, while his mother was lying in the same room suffering from the effects of morphia poisioning, was investigated by Mr. W. Schroder at St. Pancras Coroner's Court on Oct. 2, when the inquest was opened on the body of the lad, whose name was Alexander Cowe, aged 11. The deceased's mother is at present an inmate of the Royal Free Hospital. It is stated, says the "Daily Telegraph", that Mrs. Cowe and her dead son had been staying at the Hertford Hotel, King's-cross, for some days, having come to London from York.

Miss Ellen Hicks, deceased's aunt, said it was until her husband's death that Mrs. Cowe took engagements as a nurse. The boy had been staying with witness for some time, and was to return to Christ's Hospital School at Horsham on Sept. 16.

Police-sergeant George Buchan said that when he forced the bed-room door the room was in semi-darkness. A pillow and a bolster were over the head of the woman, who was lying on the bed. Under the bedclothing was the body of the boy, lying on his left side, with his knees drawn up. The body was cold and stiff, and over the boy's mouth was a lady's camisole, a portion of which was clenched between his teeth. Later witness found a lady's bloodstained handkerchief forced into the boy's throat. When he removed the woman he found an empty bottle labelled "chloroform" in the bed. On a table at the foot of the bed there were several white pellets or tabloids in a small tin box, which was lying open. The woman was alive, and he afterwards removed her to the Royal Free Hospital.

Dr. Bernard Spilsbury, the well-known pathologist, who made a post-mortem, said the boy's lips were blue and the fingers a deep blue. He had examined the body for evidence of coal-gas poisoning, and found none. He had also made an examination for tests of chloroform, with the same results.

The Coroner: You have heard about the handkerchief in the mouth. What is your opinion about the mode of death?—I think the mode of death was suffocation.

How it was caused exactly you cannot say?—There is no disease to account for it.

The Corner said the inquest would have to be adjourned, for the mother must have an opportunity of being present. He understood she was making a satisfactory recovery.

The was adjourned.

GAS EXHIBITION.

HIGH PRESSURE GAS.

NOVELTIES IN STOVES.

The Engineering correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" says:—

It is difficult to say in which direction the gas industry has made most progress in the last twenty years, seeing how great have been the technical developments in the three main branches of gas engineering—viz., lighting, heating and power. In each branch the strides have been enormous. What would engineers of but ten years ago have said to the proposal to use 5,000 candle-power unit gas lamps for street lighting, to transmit 50 per cent. of the energy of the gas from a stove into a room in the form of radiant heat, or to employ gas-engines each of 7,000 horse-power? Yet all these things—miracles almost as they would have seemed at the opening of the present century—have been accomplished, and even yet invention does not slacken.

At the National Gas Exhibition, which was opened early this month at Shepherd's-bush, the public were able to see these marvels of the gas engineer, for the efficient working of which a 6-in gas main had been specially laid from Bentford, and all day long hundreds of thousands cubic feet of gas would be passing into the grounds, there to demonstrate the very latest advances made by an industry which directly or indirectly affects nearly every one of London's teeming millions.

HIGH-PRESSURE GAS LIGHTING.

Gas lighting, the centenary of which was celebrated in connection with the exhibition, is undoubtedly the oldest application of gas, and is, therefore, deserving of prior consideration. The very latest gas-lighting improvement, well displayed in Hall No. 7, is in the direction of the utilisation of high-pressure gas, which is simply ordinary coal-gas distributed by special mains at about a pressure of 12lb. per square inch. The effect of the compression is to cause a tighter packing together of the molecules composing the gas, and, being so close together, they interact with extra vigour at the moment of combustion, this interaction resulting in very high temperatures, and consequently increased incandescence from the mantles. Lamps of this type are proving exceptionally useful for street lighting, as it is quite simple to arrange for them to be hung above the centre of a thoroughfare, attached by wires (also carrying suitable lowering gear) to buildings on either side of the street. Hence not only is there no such obstruction as is caused by lamp-posts, but the light is distributed in the most efficient manner possible.

DISTANT CONTROL OF LIGHTS.

With regard to street lamps of this type a difficulty arose in connection with their being turned on and off from a central point of control. How this has been overcome the visitor to Hall No. 7 is able to learn. The gas engineers, possibly taking a "cue" from the electrical experts, who found that it was feasible to control lamps by superposed currents, made a similar arrangement. To extinguish or illuminate a high-pressure gas-lamp (in which, of course, a by-pass is burning) the gas works officials cause a sudden slight increase in the gas pressure in the high-pressure mains. This, by means of glycerine in a tube which acts as a valve, brings about the desired result, either turning on or putting out not merely one high-pressure burner, but the whole of the street lights in a district, if so desired, other lamps without the central control device being unaffected.

INDUSTRIAL USES.

But high-pressure gas is not merely of use for illuminating purposes. It has important industrial uses, notably for melting metals, as can be seen in Hall No. 2. Aluminium, brass, copper, &c., can all be readily melted by gas. It is true, of course, that the price paid for gas to do this work may be more than that of coal, but this is far more than counterbalanced by the collateral advantages of coal gas, as was recently pointed out at Birmingham before the British Association by Dr. Harold G. Colman. Thus with gas, furnaces can be heated up much more rapidly than with coal, the temperatures regulated much more closely, and the supply of fuel stopped when operations are concluded. Further, the losses of metal by oxidation and wear and tear of the furnaces and pots is lessened, and their daily output greatly increased with considerably diminished cost of labour in proportion to output. The combined result with gas-heated furnaces means a net reduction in the cost of production and the using up of a smaller amount of the nation's fuel supply in the process. It seems quite possible that, in industrial districts, at any rate, it will eventually be found that the quantity of gas that will be taken for such purposes will equal, and perhaps exceed, that consumed for all other purposes.

GAS FIRE IMPROVEMENTS.

From a consideration of the use of gas in furnaces it is not a far "cry" to the utilisation of this fuel for domestic heating, especially as the above-mentioned advantages of gas over coal all apply in the case we are about to consider.

Gas stoves, both for cooking and for heating, are radically changed from what they were even five years ago. In the old type of gas fire the Bunsen flames impinged directly upon the balls of "fuel," and so the flames were broken up before proper combustion had taken place. Thus evil-smelling gases were produced which in many cases passed into the room, this tendency not being reduced by the fires having flue elbows and pockets. In the modern gasfire, of which thousands are on view at the White City, the "fuel" is in the form of upright hollow cylinders, perforated here and there to allow the necessary air for perfect combustion to enter, up which the Bunsen flames have an uninterrrupted passage. They thus burn efficiently, giving up much of their heat (which is reflected into the room by properly sloped backs), and producing no smell. The products of combustion pass directly to the chimney without entering pockets or flue elbows. A further improvement to be noted is the absence of cast-iron front bars, hitherto used to retain the loose fire-clay lumps, these bars being replaced by one slight horizontal rod. This arrangement not only leaves no obstruction in the path of the radiation, but vastly improves the appearance of the fire.

FIRES WITH METERS.

Another new development to be seen for the first ime a the present exhibition is in the control of gas-fires. Up to the present time when less heat than the maximum has been required, all that one could do has been to lower the flame. Now this meant imperfect combustion, and consequently smells were produced, as the burners are designed for a predetermined gas flow, usually the maximum. In the latest types duplex taps are fitted, these being so arranged that when only half-heat is needed the outside burners are extinguished, leaving the few central burners functioning as usual. This device is also shown fitted to gas-fires in conjunction with small meters for the purpose of registering the amount of gas consumed by the fires. Thus a ready means exists for checking the gas consumption, and that without even leaving the fireside.

THE GAS-STEAM RADIATOR.

Excellent though the modern gas-fire is, there are positions in a house or institution in which a stove of this type is not suitable, and here the gas-engineer comes to our rescue with the gas-steam radiator, a novelty that will be much in demand at the exhibition. In outward appearance the radiator closely resembles the ordinary steam variety heated from central boiler. But the gas radiator is entirely self-contained. It has a thermostat which automatically keeps the water at the pre-arranged temperature by cutting down the number of gas-burners in use, as well as a water gauge and a safety valve, so that it is practically a steam botler in miniature. This type of radiator is very efficiet, and is specially suitable for use in rooms or corridors where air is freely circulating.

THE HYGIENIC ASPECT.

As to the hygienic value of the modern open gas stove we need only refer to the fact that doctors themselves are large users of these fires; in one gas company's district alone there being 1,500 gas fires in the houses of medical practitioners, and in London there are 350,000 gas-fires. The great hospitals, too, recognise the value of gas; thus the Charing-cross Hospital has ten gas-heaters and thirty cookers, whilst the Metropolitan Hospital has eleven of each. It is an undeniable fact that gas-lighting actually assists the ventilation of rooms by causing constant movement of the air, a fact which is of special value in school-rooms, where the stagnation of the air often leads to drowsiness on the part of students. How gas-lighting can be scientifically applied to the illumination of a class-room is well shown by a model class-room in Hall No. 4, copied from the Camdenstreet Schools of the London County Council for the information of the Committee of the Illuminating Engineering Society, which is investigating the subject of school lighting. Special attention appears to have been paid to the lighting of the blackboard, and to securing a sufficient standard of illumination upon every desk, without allowing the rays of light to fall harmfully upon the eyes of either teacher or scholars. In concluding this brief review of certain aspects of gas lighting and heating, as brought out by the exhibition which opens to-day, we cannot do better than recall the words recently used by a speaker before the British Association, to the effect that there is every indication that each succeeding year will see a further substantial increase in the adoption of gas-lighting and of gas-heating in preference to the coalgrate, which has for so long been the chief, and almost the only, means available for the purpose of domestic heating, and thus the atmosphere of our large towns will become increasingly clear through the smokeless nature of gas-fire combustion.

THE KING'S TASTES.

The King's home life tastes have been described in the "Liverpool Daily Post" by the writer of "From a Club Window":

"In private life he is the simplest and quietest of England gentlemen. He is the most domestic of men, the kindest of fathers and always happy in the bosom of his family. The King is the best father in England. Next to his children, the King best likes agriculture, but he has practically no time for this. He would have made a capital country gentleman, but he would never have been an M. F. H., for he is not keen on hunting and has not a particularly good seat when riding.

"As he advances in middle age, though he has no tendency to corpulence, the King finds an increasing need for exercise, which is why he not only rides every day when in London, but generally manages to obtain a set of lawn tennis. Indeed, in the grounds of Buckingham Palace he has often had as many as half a dozen sets in an afternoon. He is not a good server, but is strong when close to the net though he moves rather slowly.

"Golf possesses no interest for him, and though he once in a way plays a hundred up at billiards he can seldom make a break of twenty. Of course, his supreme sport is shooting, at which he excels.

"His Majesty is a most abstemious man, not fond of champagne, but as a rule drinking a light white wine or whisky well diluted in Perrier. The King loves a good English cheese both at lunch and when he is dining quietly. He likes a choice, somewhat mild cigar, and it is not unusual for him to consume a dozen a day.

"He has very little leisure for reading beyond what he devotes to studying the daily papers, but when he takes up a book it is never a novel, but a volume of geographical exploration, and he is fond of studying the reports of the Geographical Society."

FIREPROOF TRAIN.

The Great Western Railway Company is running two experimental fireproof trains between London and Windsor.

The trains each consist of four coaches—first and third class. The coaches are entirely of steel, with asbestos floors, and are lighted throughout by electricity. Instead of seating six, as hitherto, the first-class carriages each seat eight. The coaches are kept coupled, as the electric-light wires run the entire length of the train. The footboard appears to be the only wooden part of the train, and this has been cut down to the smallest dimensions. In case of fire it could easily be knocked away.

KILLED BY WASP STING.

LADY MOLESWORTH'S TRAGIC DEATH.

PERILS OF INSECT STINGS.

Lady Molesworth, of Trewarthenick, near Truro, widow of the late Sir Lewis Molesworth, Bt., formerly M.P., for South East Cornwall, was stung by a wasp on Thursday evening on the jugular vein, and died within twenty minutes. She was a daughter of Brigadier-General Daniel Marsh Frost, of St. Louis, U.S.A., says the "Daily Telegraph."

At the inquest held on Sept. 26, by the county coroner, Miss Frost said her sister was stung when sitting at an open window. She ran upstairs for ammonia, and very soon appeared to have fainted, after complaining of palpitation. A doctor stated that Lady Molesworth's heart was not in perfect condition, and death was due to syncope brought on by a sting. The jury found that deceased died from syncope, following a wasp sting.

For some reason or other midges, gnats, and wasps have been quite a pest in many places this summer, and indeed in the early part of this year a great number of people complained of unusual suffering from their onslaughts. Swollen arms and faces were the lot of many ladies who were attacked on tennis courts and golf links at the beginning of the season, but with the decline of the year and onset of cooler days the mischievous insects have not occasioned so much trouble. It is usual in September, particularly towards the end of the month, for these little tormentors to cease from annoying us. But a spell of hot weather such as we are now experiencing tends to bring them out in increased numbers to resume their malevolent habits. During the last day or two these creatures have been seen in full activity again, and should the warm weather continue more complaints will doubtless be heard. In foreign countries gnats or mosquitoes are chiefly dangerous on account of the diseases which they convey to each victim, such as malaria and yellow fever, insect-borne pestilences that have rendered vast districts of the earth's surface nearly uninhabitable for human beings.

BLOOD-POISONING.

As is well known, it has been the discovery of the connection between mosquitoes and such diseases that has enabled great areas of our tropical dependencies to be opened up, whilst the wonderful triumphs of the Panama engineers have only been made possible by the same scientific advance. Fortunately in this country we need not fear the development of malaria, yellow fever, or similar diseases from the bites of insects, however severe. On the other hand, every biting or stinging insect is a potential source of blood-poisoning, owing to the fact that it may settle on some poisonous material shortly before attacking its victim. The peril of such a bite or sting depends entirely on the nature of the poison which the fly transfers with it, and may vary from a swelling of arm or face to an acute infection of the whole system, owing to its having come into contact with some virulent kind of microbe. In hot weather there is always a good deal of dangerous rubbish about the streets and back-yards of poor neighbourhoods, whilst in better-class localities the London dustbin is by no means free from material inimical to human life.

Rotting vegetable matter, other organic refuse, and the interior of preserved meat tins constitute breeding grounds for germs of the most venomous kinds, and insects feeding thereon may set up a serious blood-poisoning in human victims they may subsequently attack. Doubtless the severity of gnat bites in certain seasons and places is usually dependent on the fact that their breeding-place has been in some stagnant pond, which has been contaminated with putrefying substances, as in this country the insects themselves do not usually secrete poison of a dangerous kind. The sad fatality just reported as the result of a wasp sting calls to mind a remarkable case which occurred in one of the North London suburbs a few years back, during a summer in which gnat bites had been particularly severe in that particular neighbourhood. In this instance an elderly doctor one afternoon visited a young man who was suffering from blood-poisoning following upon a gnat bite, and who subsequently died. By a curious coincidence, on leaving the patient the doctor himself was bitten by a gnat and developed an acute blood-poisoning on reaching home, from the effects of which he died even before the youth he had just seen.

Certain parts are much more dangerous for wasp stings or gnat bites than others, and speedy death may follow an attack on the tongue or throat, as well as on the face, and particularly in the neighbourhood of the eye. A wasp sting on the tongue is very perilous owing to the fact that the organ may swell up quickly and produce suffocation from closure of the throat passage. Stings and bites on the face are liable to produce erysipelas, and in the neighbourhood of the eye infection of the brain itself may occur with fatal consequence. The particular case which has again called attention to this question appears to have been due to sting on one of the great blood-vessels of the neck, a circumstance which might bring about a fatal result, either from poisoning or from some interference with the circulation. Considering the obvious dangers which arise from insect bites and wasp stings, and that we know a good deal about their breeding-places, it is evident that further attention should be given to destruction of nests on land and disinfection of pools and water collections in which the larvæ of biting insects may be seen to swarm in the early days of spring. It is all very well for entomologists to discover useful qualities in the wasp, as, for instance, when Mr. Martin Duncan, speaking at the London Salon of Photography, declared that wasps rendered a great service as the enemy of the fly and of the destructive caterpillar; but of late wasps have been too numerous, and they are always dangerous.

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MATERIALISM.

THE "DESIGN" THEORY.

SIR H. S. MAXIM'S REPLY TO DR. SELEEBY.

Sir Hiram S. Maxim writes the following letter to the "Pall Mall Gazette" in reply to Dr. Saleeby's article on "Materialism" and Design: Science which Cannot See the Obvious:—

This article is, in reality, an attack on Darwinism and Evolution, and, like the thousands of other articles on this subject, has been written by a man who, on account of his early training, is absolutely and completely unable to grasp the subject. The doctrine of Darwinian evolution may be said to be a five-fingered idea, and it is just as impossible to get a five-fingered idea into a four-fingered brain as it is to get a five-fingers hand into a four-fingered glove.

The immortal Darwin and all the really great philosophers of the last century taught us that this world of ours is very very old, some hundreds of millions of years; that it was at one time a part of a nebula that broke up, as many others are doing at the present time. The result was the formation of our solar system. The earth is one of the smaller planets thus formed. It was extremely hot at time of being thrown off from the central incandescent mass, but ultimately, after millions of years, it cooled off by radiation, and when it had fallen to a temperature of, say, 80 deg. F., a very low and simple order of life commenced. No one knows, or pretends to know definitely, how this original germ was produced. Some suggest local spontaneous generation, while others think that it may have been a germ brought to us in meteoric dust. It is now definitely known that the great cold of interstellar space is not fatal to the very low orders of life, and all life on this planet has been developed from these original simple germs.

Of course, the development of these microscopic germs of life into the warm-blooded animals such as we know to-day was a very slow and painful process; billions upon billions perished, and only a small number of the fittest for the environment in which they found themselves survived, and transmitted the characteristics that had enabled them to survive to their descendants. At first there would be about a dozen generations per hour, and as this went on for millions of years it will be seen that changes necessary in a single generation need not have been very great, but—and here is a very big But—the common, garden, four-fingered brain is not able to understand what is meant by one million, let alone hundreds of millions.

The Doctor compares the modern flying machine with the lark, very much to the disadvantage of the former, and the telescope of Galileo he compares with the eye behind it. The flying machine has been developed in about twenty years, and there might have been one hundred failures. It took nature more than twenty millions of years with many billions of failures to develop the lark, and the same may be said of Galileo's telecope and the eye of the onserver.

POINTS OF ANALOY.

The Director sees evident of design in a flying machine, and therefore is sure that there must have been a designer. He finds in the lark a much better machine, a greater degree of perfection; therefore there must have been a very skilful designer in the case of the lark, and, furthermore, there must have been a purpose in the design.

The four-fingered school of philosophers, of which the Doctor is a bright and shining ornament, cannot accept the doctrine of chance, not even in the smallest degree. Everything in nature is made in accordance with a definite and fixed design. As our clothes and household effects all had a beginning—there was, of course, a time when they did not exist—therefore all existing things must be subject to the same universal law. As an example, let us take a cow, a big and highly complicated animal, having a large number of the necessary organs of life, and if we take into consideration the millions of hairs, with their roots, definite colour, length, and curvature, also the hundreds of millions of minute capillary blood-vessels, the nerves, glands, and numerous muscles, we find that there must have been at least one hundred times must have been at least one hundred times as much designing in a cow as in a Dreadnought. Nothing in a ship can be left, to chance—there must be a special design for every little thing; and by a parity of reasoning nothing could be left to chance in the cow—that is, every little thing about her must have been specially designed. Fancy a detailed working drawing of a cow!

But, unfortunately for the Doctor's theory an insurmountable obstacle presents itself here. If all existing things must have had a beginning, it necessarily follows that the same law applies to the designer as to the designed. There must have been a time when he did not exist; and, as he must have been quite as complicated as a cow, he must have had a very patient and careful designer, and the designer that designed the designer must also have had a designer, and so on "ad infinitum."

As a rule the supporters of the design theory suffer from mistaken ideas impressed upon them in their youth by ignorant and unthinking teachers. If it were possible for them to cast aside these old and silly fables and to do a little honest thinking for themselves, say for an hour or so, they could not fail to see that the design theory is absurd, foolish, and impossible.

If every plant that grows and every living thing has been designed and made by one great overruling power, it follows that he must have designed many living things to prey off mankind: he must have planned out and designed the mosquito, with its poisonous sting, containing a regular set of tools, instruments of torture, among which we find the following: One lance, one chisel, two saws placed back to back and capable of independent movement, one suction tube, and a supply of poison that breaks down the corpuscles of the blood so as to enable them to pass through the suction tube. Not only this, but this insect has the power to infect us with a dangerous and painful disease.

Is inability to interpret the creative purpose of God an excuse for ignoring "Design?"

The common flea is also made on a very elaborate and ingenious plan; the design must have been very carefully and skilfully thought out. It inflicts upon us much suffering, and often when we are asleep, it stealthily enters our bed and inoculates us with the germ of black death (bubonic plague). If the flea was designed for a purpose, the designer must have sympathised with the flea instead of with the human victim. If this is so, the design was a great success. The tse-tse fly that kills by giving us sleeping sickness, and the deadly venomous snakes, are, according to the Doctor's theory, the result of careful and painstaking design, the purpose being to inflict pain and death upon mankind. The Doctor points out that the great designer is quite as expert in chemistry as in mechanics.

But none of these deadly things is in it with our invisible enemies that have been designed so infinitely small as to be able to enter our systems and live by devouring our delicate and sensitive organs. There are many kinds, all villainous and ingeniously designed for the purpose of propagating their species at the expense of our quivering flesh. It would take a whole chapter to enumerate these deadly living germs that inflict suffering and death upon us.

I will therefore only mention, one, Tuberculosis, the germ of "white plague," consumption. This, without question, is the great designer's masterpiece. It kills thirty per cent. of the Irish, twenty per cent. of the people in Old and New England, fully fifteen per cent. in Canada and the Western States of America, and a vast number on the Continent of Europe. If this little bacillus was designed and made by the great designer with a purpose (as the Doctor imagines), he did not have the welfare of mankind in view when he produced it.

If the Doctor and his followers really believe in their design and purpose theory, they have got hold of the wrong end of the stick; they could make out a much better case if they took the ground that man was designed and created for the purpose of furnishing a pasture and a breeding-ground for the smallest of living things.

The Doctor has his fling at Materialism, I have often wondered why so many people who write on this subject never think. We are living in and are a part of the material Universe; there is not a man, and there never has been one, who can show the least tangible evidence that there is anything other than material in the Universe. Remove all of the material, and what would be left? An infinitely cold, dark, black and silent vacuum; there would be no up or down, no right or left; heat, light, electricity, and the attraction of gravitation are only properties of matter—remove the matter, and they all cease to exist.

The Doctor gives us what he is pleased to call "an unanswered argument," which is virtually a challenge to the followers of Darwin. I have never found it difficult to answer any question that can be put against the doctrine of Darwin and his followers. As it is founded on exact knowledge and is absolutely true in every particular, it is very easily defended. Therefore, if the Doctor will give me a problem, or a hundred of them, I agree to give a complete, reasonable, and truthful solution without looking in a book, and will do it very quickly too.

AN EDUCATIONIST'S EXPERIENCE.

COULD NOT BRING HIMSELF TO LIKE BLACK MEN.

A Ranchi correspondent wrote to the "Amrita Bazar Patrika":—

"It has leaked out that Mr. N. L. Halward, Director of Public Instruction in the Bihar and Orissa Province, made a speech on the eve of his departure at a farewell dinner given to him in the Government House at Ranchi. Among those present were two Indian gentlemen and an Indian lady. In summing up his Indian experience, Mr. Halward is reported to have remarked in the course of his speech, that one could not bring himself to like black men and black women or yellow men and yellow women. Subsequently His Honor Sir Charles Bailey wrote to the Indian guests regretting the remarks made by Mr. Halward who, by the way, has left India for good."

As this comes from a quarter of unimpeachable authority, says the "Amrita Pazar Patrika," we cannot but accept it as true. So this is the way that Mr. Halward, in whom the educational destinies of millions of His Majesty's subjects was confided, showed his fidelity to India "nimak," with which his whole system is saturated. This comes as a fitting climax to a career of various wonderful feats which we had occasion to expose off and on. We don't know whom more to sympathise with,—the "black" guests who were made to swallow these adjuncts to the dainties provided by gubernatorial hospitality, or his Honour Sir Charles Bayley, whose innate good nature impelled him to atone for the sin of an erratic subordinate. By the bye, are the loyal Behar people going to erect a statue in honour of their retiring D. P. I.?

TELEPHONIC LIFE.

An indication of the easy formation and rapid spread of habits was observed in the City Council (says the "Liverpool Daily Post") when one of the members, referring to the distinguishing numeral of one of the minutes, spoke to it as "two-owe-one-owe," which showed that he carried the telephone habit into other matters.

Shortly afterwards another member spoke of another minute as "one-nine-double-eight," and the fact that these phrases were received without a smile shows that this method of distinguishing numbers is seriously appreciated.

If generally adopted, it will take the romance out of history, for what schoolboy will be interested in a Conquest which took place in "ten-double-six"; while the number of the beasts mentioned in Revelation will cease to be terrifying when announced as "double-six-six."

FETTERING OF FREEDOM.

OPEN LETTER TO THE CZAR.

A PROTEST AGAINST PERSECUTION.

The following letter appears in the New York "Independent":—

"Sire,—When you ascended the throne of the Russian Empire the expectations of your people ran high. They looked forward to a more humane reign than that which had just ended. They were yearning for reforms, for a sympathetic bond between the palace and the huts of the hungry and the homes of the oppressed. You were regarded as a young man of liberal tendencies, of advanced views. After your father's reactionary reign the Russian people longed for relief. But, also, what an awakening was theirs!

THE VISION FADED.

"Little by little the vision of a better day faded. Your people began to despair. Your supposed idealism failed to manifest itself in any of your acts. The evil genius of Pobyedonostseff, of the Holy Synod, reigned supreme while he lived, and still rules Russia, from his grave. A long list of charlatans and mad monks and illiterate fortune-tellers have been in the ascendancy and have exerted a baneful influence at your court. Those who have counselled reform and have advocated liberal tendencies have become discredited and have been driven away.

AN OPPRESSOR OF NATIONS.

"The condition of the long-suffering nationalities of your Empire instead of ameliorating has become ever more tragic. Though you have special cause to be lenient with your Polish subjects, Poland has been bent under added burdens. Finland has become an autonomous government without autonomy, and it is gradually becoming converted into a Russian province. The Baptists and the Roman Catholics have suffered oppression. The Jews have experienced during your reign persecutions far more cruel than those which prevailed during the Middle Ages.

"Then you were drawn into a war with Japan by Admiral Alexeyev and others of your advisers—men who sought the personal gain of power and wealth, and who led Russia headlong to ruin. The army and navy proved so demoralised by graft and debauchery that in her struggle Russia revealed herself as a clossus upon feet of clay.

THE CONSTITUTION AND AFTER.

"On October 17 (Russian style), 1905, you signed the manifesto granting a constitution to Russia. You signed that document under pressure. You were frightened by the sweeping wave of revolution that was rising over the Russian land. You were informed that only such a measure could save your throne. By adopting it your throne has, for a time been saved. On the day after the manifesto was issued, a counter-revolution was organised. Massacres broke out in hundreds of towns in various parts of Russia at the same hour and upon the same signal. Jews and intellectuals were attacked, plundered and killed. The gallows was revived in Russia. Men, women, and children were hanged for offences punishable in civilised countries by a few months' imprisonment only. The prisons became overcrowded. The best of the Russian people were thrown into dungeons, or exiled to forsaken and pest-ridden regions to die there of starvation.

OPPRESSION OF LIBERTY.

"The story of the first and second Dumas is well known to the whole world. Every aspiration for liberty and justice that found vent in those national assemblies was withered in the bud. Every manifestation of independence was penalised. The voice of the people was silenced. The causes of the dispersion of the Russian parliaments, and of the falling of the ceiling where the Duma assembled upon the seats of the opposition deputies, the imprisonment of the signers of the Viborg manifesto, the murder of the distinguished Jewish Duma deputies, Professor Herzenstein and M. Yollos, by the Black Hundred organisation, all these are no longer secrets to the outside world.

YOUR ANTI-JEW POLICY.

"The restrictions directed against the Jews of Russia assumed shocking forms. You have gone much further than your father in your anti-Jewish policies. If you do not know, you should know that the Jews have contributed much to the development of Russia. Rubinstein may be said to have founded the Russian school of music. Antokolsky has made Russian sculpture to rank high. Levitan, a Jewish landscape painter, has taught the Russian people how to admire the landscapes of their own country. Professor Elie Metchnikoff, head of the Pasteur Institute in Paris, the greatest living biologist, who exiled himself from Russia, ascribes his love for science to the influence of his Jewish mother. He has declared that Russia has lost through the persecution of the Jews some of the greatest scientists. The literature, art and music of Russia have been popularised and made accessible in many lands outside of Russia by Jews.

RUSSIANS IN AMERICA.

"Many of the Jews whom you have cruelly oppressed have come to America. They have adapted themselves here to the American conditions. They are making remarkable progress in every field of human activity. They have added to the wealth of the nation by their manufactures, their skill in innumerable trades which they practise here, but were forbidden to practise in their native land. They have widened the spheres of commerce. They have become patriotic and law-abiding citizens. They and their adopted land have profited marvellously by the avidity with which they have availed themselves of the educational opportunities extended to them. The unanimous voice of America should have convinced you that the Jews have made as good as American citizens.

"Your advisers are misleading you with regard to the Jews in Russia. That is the most charitable view to take. To divert your attention from their own incompetency, they are pointing to the Jews as the cause of all the troubles that exist in Russia. To divert the attention of the Russian people from their real enemies, the officials are inciting the bestial passions of the mob against the Jews.

OPEN YOUR EYES.

"This is not the letter of one who hates Russia, but of one who admires the Russia that has produced a great literature, that has given birth to great men and women, that is struggling for emancipation, that possesses marvellous possibilities in her industries and natural resources. It is the expression of one who, though he loves the land, shudders at these manifestations of mediaeval bigotry and cruelty for which you are responsible in the eyes of the world and before God's throne.

"How can you, the man who suggested the establishment of universal peace at The Hague, tolerate in the land in which you hold absolute sway, such refinement of barbarity and brutality, and yet venture to face the rulers of civilised Powers as their equal? Open your eyes! Observe the fruits that freedom bears under other skies! Drive from your land the dark spirits of intolerance and despotism which have made of it a charnel-house and a prison! Then a new light will dawn upon your vast domain and you can yet bring to its millions happiness and prosperity."

BAROGRAPHS OR ASPARAGUS.

A funny story was recently told in the Aero Club (says the "Tatler"). The height-recording barographs used by Mr. Hawker in his high flight at Brooklands in the Sopwith biplane were afterwards sent to the National Physical Laboratory at Teddington to be tested for accuracy, and a few days later secretary of the Aero Club telephoned to Teddington to ask about them.

"What is the height recorded on those barographs?" he asked. 'I don't know," was the reply, "but I'll find out." After a few minutes another voice called out, "Are you there? I should think the height would be about 1ft. 8in."

"What," gasped the secretary. "I expect the height is nearer 13,000ft."

"Who are you getting at?" demanded the voice at the laboratory end of the wire.

The secretary started to explain patiently. "I want to know the height recorded on the barographs that were sent by the Aero Club to be tested."

"Oh, I don't know anything about barographs," came the answer. "I'm the gardener. I thought you wanted to know the record height for asparagus."

PROFESSOR'S GAS STORY.

Professor Harold Dixon, who was an honoured guest at the luncheon at the Gas Exhibition, told me (writes a correspondent in the "Manchester Guardian") an amusing tale against the Manchester gas authorities.

At the beginning of this year he decided to take a new house, and informed the department concerned that he desired a gas-fire in each room. After a fortnight he found nothing had been done. He made personal inquiries, and was assured that there was no one in Manchester they desired to satisfy more ardently. Another fortnight passed, and again he thought it advisable to urge the authorities to do something. A second time he was assured that nothing should impede them in carrying out all he wished done.

Nothing had even been begun, however, when he was appointed president of the Society of British Gas Industries, and in his first speech he emphasised the great advantages of the gas-stoves, expressing the opinion that the public taste for them was restricted only by the paucity of the supply. The next time he visited his new house he could not get beyond the front door because of gas-fitters, gas-pipes, and gas-stoves.

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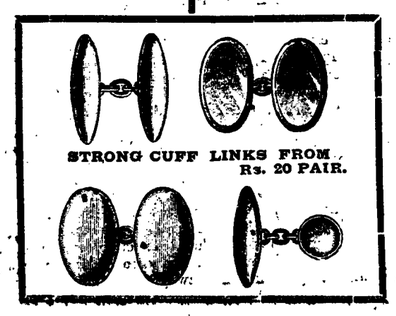

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WOMAN'S DOMAIN.

A Weekly Causerie.

By Mrs. John Gilpin.

It is difficult for us of these newer generations, to realise what extraordinary freedom there is in these days both for thought and action, for all of us, but more especially for women. This has been particularly brought home to me just lately since I have been reading a very interesting life of Florence Nightingale the great reformer of Military and other Nursing. She, like all reformers had to fight her way through an almost incredible amount of difficulties, some of which were unavoidable, but many were not; what must have been the hardest to bear was the storm of virulent, cowardly and untrue abuse with which her pioneer work and self-devotion was met. They could not truthfully say that she did it to get money because she had ample means of her own which she spent generously for the cause she championed, and it is difficult to understand now, why she should have been covered with such vituperation. It was all the more inexplicable that we had at that time a queen on the throne, who though saying that "no good woman was fit to reign," was doing so with persistent industry, with a mastery of detail and a truthfulness rare among rulers, even at times with great brilliancy, so that the nation was well accustomed to having a woman occupying the highest place in the land. And yet, because a devoted woman, a lady of means and culture, of thirty-five, an age when she might be supposed to have her powers in all their prime, made up her mind to go out and relieve the horrors among the sick and wounded of our soldiers during the Crimean War there was a chorus of abuse poured on her and every sordid and abominable reason given for her doing so. She collected a little devoted band of helpers, many of them Roman Catholic Sisters, and this even was thrown up at her; that her real intention was to turn the soldiers into Roman Catholics. It was such a superhuman task she set herself, that one feels she must have been a truly marvellous being to have succeeded in spite of everything that was done officially as well as publicly to hamper her in every way. William Russell says of what she found on arriving on the scenes at Scutari where there was a sort of base hospital for all our poor men "the sick were tended by the sick, the dying by the dying, while rats fed upon the corpses, and the filth was indescribable," and many other writers of the time give even more graphic details of the horrors going on, for often the rats did not wait till the dying were dead. Yet she won through it all and inaugurated such reforms that the former state of things is well-nigh unbelievable. Now people have gone to the other extreme and most of us are given a picture of a gentle, feminine sort of woman dressed in a becoming uniform, with brimming eyes, and heaving sighs, and white-winged shadows, and all that sort of mawkish nonsense; as if any one could have accomplished the almost superhuman work she did if she had been this sort off "pussy-pussy" type of woman. No, she must have had a very strong and determined personality who found it very hard to deal with fools of either sex, and must have often appeared very hard and unwomanly according to the then accepted type of womanliness, but with a heart overflowing with the milk of human kindness to those who were in suffering and sorrow. It seems such a pity that there should be so little of a happy medium in the estimation of famous people in the public mind. She must have often smiled to herself when reading (if she ever did) all the silly mawkish nonsense which was written about her not so many years after she had been hounded down as a sort of "scarlet" woman, both views naturally abounding in absurdities and untruths. In these days when women are demanding so many rights it is rather interesting and instructive to dig back a little into the past and recall the number of women who have worked great reforms at the time when they had precious few rights of any kind, and were, by law, regarded no more than a chattel of the father or husband. One of the things I am proudest of, is the fact, that I am a lineal descendant of that Good Quakeress, Elizabeth Fry, whose heart went out to the poor women in prison, whose miseries and temptations were unspeakable; she started going among them praying and preaching the Gospel and encouraging them to such decency of behaviour and dress as was possible in the awful conditions they endured. They were all herded in small, filthy, evil smelling dens, men, women, boys and girls, all together like so many wild beasts; and the poor things became truly bestial under such appalling circumstances. There is a well known picture of her sitting calm and sweet in her dainty Quaker dress surrounded by all these poor things, who are holding out hands of gratitude and love to her who must have seemed indeed an angel from heaven to them. Soon from this small beginning, news of it filtered to high quarters and the Government asked her to come and give evidence before a Commission organised to go into the matter of the state of the prisons, early in 19th century with the result that things were vastly improved at once, such as in separating the sexes and housing them in more sanitary quarters etc. Of course it took many years to make things even as good as they are now, but it is to Elizabeth Fry that we owe the immediate betterment of poor creatures who often did not even know why they were imprisoned, and who were punished with the utmost severity for quite trivial offences. I think it was in the first year of Queen Victoria's reign that the last hanging for stealing took place,—only that little way back—and that was a poor young woman who had stolen a piece of lace when starving, and her baby was taken out of her arms as she mounted the fatal steps! To Sir Samuel Romilly we owe the repeal of that monstrous act and as I am dealing with Women Reformers I only touch on it by the way to show what savagery existed in England only such a comparatively little while ago. In all these women reformers, no matter what line they took, they must have been some very strong character at bottom. It was a practical and organising power for getting things done which distinguished this long list of women, who have taken some abuse in hand determining to reform them in whatever age, and not the soft and sugary qualities with which sentimentality has delighted to plaster its ideal of Womanhood, while it talks pretty nonsense about chivalry and the weakness of woman being her strength. What about Florence Nightingale, when told by an orderly that certain things badly needed for her sick could not be touched as they were in the official charge of a certain Officer who was, out of jealousy and "cussedness" keeping back the order, quietly with two other nurses, hacking the door down with axes and using what meant life or death to hundreds of poor sick and wounded. I think I have heard that this same Officer apologised to her later on, when she had indubitably proved her gallantry and singleness of purpose. I am old enough to remember the contumely and ridicule with which people spoke of Dr. Garret Anderson, the pioneer Lady Doctor, who was refused admission to the College of Physicians and Surgeons, but who practised on a license of the Society of Apothecaries, and in 1870 obtained a "puckha" Doctor's degree in Paris. All sorts of stories were rife of her mannishness; her want of manners; her hardness; her ignorance, etc. But she lived to see the profession opened to women, and to have the honour in later life of being elected the mayor of the town in which she lived, the first woman to have that honour in England. A dear old Quaker cousin of mine was greatly instrumental in helping forward the opening of the Medical profession to women, for he was on the Board of the Royal Free Hospital, which at that time had no students "walking" it as is the custom in most others. The women asked to be allowed to walk this Hospital as it did away with the objection usually made at other Hospitals, that there were already men students "walking" the Hospital and it was not seemly that women should be allowed to be with them. Though my Cousin was so old-fashioned, that to the day of his death in 1873 he used to wear an enormous stock and go to business to the City in a regular old-fashioned, high, curly-brimmed, real beaver hat, black in winter and white in summer, yet he championed the cause of these pioneer female medical students and obtained, with much fighting, the permission for them to walk the Royal Free Hospital, but only on probation for a year, when the doctors were to send in a report. The doctors' report was so entirely favourable, indeed almost enthusiastic, that the permission was confirmed, and as far as I know the succeeding generations of women students still "walk" the Hospital.

Then there is Octavia Hill not so long dead, who may be called the Poor Law reformer. So long ago as 1864 she was struck by the miserable housing and surroundings of the poor and purchased three cottages in Marylebone with money advanced by Ruskin, who we all know has preached Social Reform in all his writings. She worked the whole thing on quite business principles, no pauperising methods would she hear of, and made such a success of this venture, that the Countess of Ducie entrusted the management of her Drury Lane estate to her, with the most splendid results. She supported and helped to get made law many notable Acts for the amelioration of the lot of the very poor. She wrote several able books on these technical matters to which she had devoted her life.

We have also Sister Dora, that beautiful character who organised such reforms in district and Infirmary nursing and was so beloved by the poorest and roughest of the poor, that they would almost fall down and worship her, and who died at her post a victim to a too zealous desire to do more than her utmost for the work so dear to her heart.

Then another, Josephine Butler, who championed the cause of higher education and the removal of so many of the crying disabilities under which married women laboured who had idle, wicked, or cruel husbands. In those days no married woman could hold any property, even if she had earned it herself. Say a man got into difficulties and was sent to prison or left the country and left his wife and children without any support. The wife would perhaps manage to start some little business and was able to keep herself and educate her children etc. At any moment that man could come and take over the whole thing, sell up the house and everything in it and make off with the proceeds leaving wife and children in the same predicament as before. The Minor poetess and authoress, Hon. Mrs. Norton, made a deal of money by her books, which her worthless husband religiously commandeered and lived upon in somewhere on the Continent, till she had made some more when he repeated the process. Thanks to Mrs. Butler the "Married Woman's Property Bill" was passed sometime in the "70's" I think, so *that* inquity cannot happen now. These are only a very few of the many many good women and true, who have championed the cause of the sick, the sinners, the poor, and the oppressed of their own sex, and surely it makes one proud to think of their devoting the lives to such an end. I should just like to mention one quite late "Woman's Friend," the late Mrs. Ramsay MacDonald, who while being the most devoted wife and mother, threw herself into the many burning questions of the day regarding the betterment of the lot of our poorer sisters, and I heartily recommend for your perusal, if you can get it, a charming, simple and unexaggerated life of her by her husband. Would that some of the more Militant ones would "read, mark, learn and inwardly digest" her methods.

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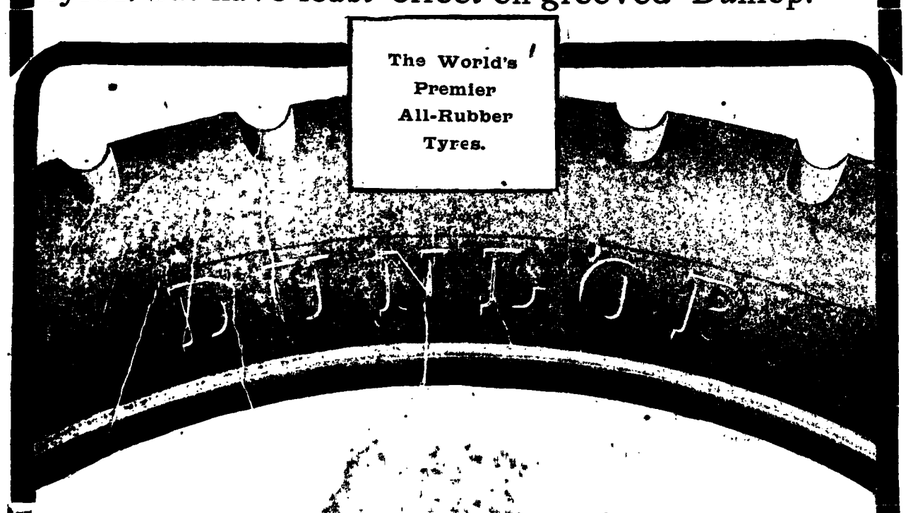

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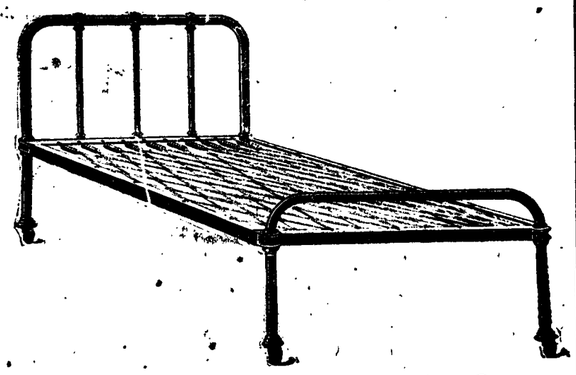

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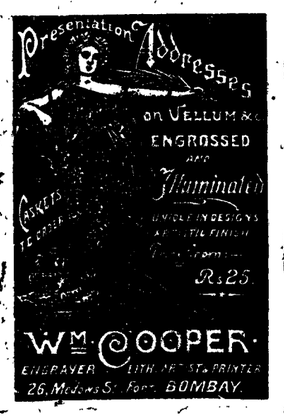

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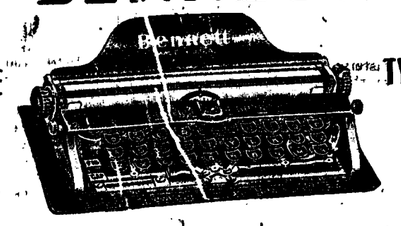

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